

SIX SLAIN.

FROM A PRIVATE CHAPTER IN THE LATE WAR.

John T. V. & G. R. R. He is a man of size, with brown hair and eyes, which look as if they were of a different color than the rest of his face. He is a quiet and unassuming man, but he is a man of a different color than the rest of his face.

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BETWEEN THE LINES.

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"LUCKY" UNLUCKY.

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NUMBER TWO.

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DEADLY PROVOCATION.

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THREE MORE—TWO AT ONE SHOT.

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Wisenor Mountain, the pursuer came upon his victims. They had dismounted, arranged for dinner and were sitting under the trees. As they saw Pryor, who at the head of four men had advanced towards the ruffians. They rose, the movement bringing two of them in range. He fired one barrel of his shot gun, loaded with a bullet and buck shot at them. One dropped dead, the other ran around the corner of the house and fell lifeless. The third meanwhile was shooting with a pistol at Pryor, who turned and chased him through the woods, and killed him with a pistol. The avenger had supposed that these were the men who had killed his father. They were not but belonged to the same gang. Their names were Tucker, Slack and Poe.

BLOOD FOR BLOOD—SIX.

The last and crowning tragedy involving blood for blood and a son's revenge for his father's cowardly murder shall be told in the language of the slayer: "I was offering a reward for Phillips and was shown the house he was in. I led four men to the house and laid around a day or two. A dog betrayed us. I killed the cur at 100 yards with a pistol and left. The second time we went we laid around the house in the night until we knew he was there. I didn't want to kill him in the house where the women and children would see it. He passed me before day. I saw him but was afraid of killing the wrong man, so let him go. We stayed around until 8 or 9 o'clock when we saw that he was gone. I took his horse's track and followed it until it went into a field. Phillips was in there plowing. He did not discover me until he came to the end of the rows. I raised up and called to him. He said, 'Is that you, John?' I told him it was and I had come after him. I allowed him to hitch his horse and made him wade a branch to come to me. I asked, 'Phillips, do you know who killed my father?' Of course the evidence I had against him was positive, or I never would have hunted him. He exacted a promise and then told me of two parties whom I knew were not in the country at the time. The scared darkies who had been in the field had run to the house, and I saw people coming out of it. I said: 'Phillips, you are the fellow that killed him. If you have any prayers, conscientious scruples, or think the devil is waiting for you, you have time to say a few words.' I spoke as kindly as I am talking to you, but said I, 'I'm going to kill you.' He started to run. I shot him with a pistol, then with a gun. He dropped dead, and I left him there."

According to Pryor that wound up the lawless incursions, raids and murders, and in course of time civil law reassured itself.

A LIFE SAVER.

Years after Mr. Pryor had married an estimable lady upon whom fell the pall of lunacy. While he was taking her to an asylum, he met a man who rendered him assistance and said: "You killed Tucker. If you hadn't he would have killed me."

A PASSIONLESS STORY.

The man who told this story of killing, slaughter and revenge seemed absolutely passionless. His tone was even and moderate and he spoke in the most matter-of-fact way, the farthest possible removed from sanguinary gush or boasting. His tale is undoubtedly a true one, unexaggerated, and hits for a moment the veil that hangs over the past in the debate ground between the two armies in North Georgia during the civil war.

Mr. Pryor has lived near the old home since the war, gathering what he could from the wreck of the family fortunes and accumulating more. Pryor's station is named after him; he is a solid man, a prominent citizen, and very evidently feels no remorse or compunction for the deadly work he did during the dark days of the late very unpleasantness.

Gold has been discovered near Birmingham.

PRaise TO WHOM IT BELONGS.

Ed. REPUBLICAN:—The closing exercises of the Cross Plains Educational Institute—one of the most important schools in the country—began on Wednesday 15th and concluded with a concert on Friday night following, and the Principal, Prof. G. B. Russel, and his able assistant, Mrs. Russel, should feel justly proud of the success which has crowned their honest efforts.

The prevalence of measles in our town and surrounding country during the spring, was a natural interference with the regular attendance, but nevertheless, their roll at the close of the session, exceeded that of last year.

The examination was impartially conducted, and was a fair test of proficiency in the different grades and branches, and was certainly satisfactory to the most in-different or exacting. The mere beginners, as well as the most advanced students, acquitted themselves as well as could have been expected, and reflected much credit upon their teachers. The classes in Hygiene, Grammar, Geography, Composition, Mathematics and Latin, gave proof conclusive that teachers and pupils, had done their duty faithfully, and also, that Prof. Russel and his accomplished wife, deserve a place in the front rank of Alabama's educators. They seem to possess a remarkable talent for infusing good ideas and sentiments into the minds and hearts of youth. Vocal music is taught and practiced daily, and the principles of the Christian religion duly inculcated. Their moral standard—a matter of vital importance—is as high as the highest.

The concert was very entertaining and instructive, but for its success, we are mainly indebted to Mrs. Russel, who, with her great energy, practical sense and good taste, discards the word "fail," when she undertakes a thing, and resolves upon success and generally attains it. Many of the pupils, though they had been limited in practice, acted their parts like "old professionals."

The music department was under the control of Miss May Brown, of Munford, Ala., a most estimable lady, and, as her pupils proved upon that occasion, a successful teacher of music.

The Institute is steadily growing in favor with the intelligent and liberal minded, and will doubtless be more largely attended next session. May it receive the patronage it deserves.

Cross Plains, June 24th.

Saved the Baby.

Many young babies have eruptions and sore throat, sometimes baffling the most skillful physician. Frequently children suffer from some inherited malady, and only the radical treatment of an absolute and powerful blood purifier can effect a cure; again the ailment may be from contagion. At any rate, the safest plan is to at once eradicate all poison from the blood, no matter what the cause. So wisely did Mr. C. C. Kew, one of the most cultured men and intelligent farmers of Alcorn county, Miss. He writes the following pointed testimony of his experience:

CORINTH, MISS., Feb. 16, '87.

Gentlemen—Last November my baby, not then a year old, had a bad breaking out on his hands and body, accompanied by a very sore throat. I gave him some S. S. S. which I happened to have. When the family physician came, and learned what I was giving the child, he told me to continue it, as it was the best thing the baby could take. The doctor proved wise, for in a short while the eruption disappeared, and the throat got completely well.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

There are 900 miles of public roads in Calhoun county, kept in order under the supervision of 185 overseers.

ALABAMA NEWS ITEMS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF ALABAMA.

Decatur wants a military company.

Fish are dying in south Alabama streams.

Alabama's 4 per cent. bonds are selling at 1.09.

A good deal of building is going on at Gadsden.

Birmingham is to have a \$175,000 court house.

Crystallized oil rocks are found near Blountsville.

Circuit court convenes in Cherokee county July 1.

Cattling works will soon be in full blast in Decatur.

A good deal of timber is being shipped from Gurley.

Many people are being bitten by snakes in this state.

Alabama expends one-third of her revenue for schools.

Splendid prospect for a good crop throughout the state.

Decatur has contracted for water works to cost \$200,000.

South Alabama has an abundance of peaches and apples.

E. C. Betts has resigned as commissioner of agriculture.

Britain Franks has been married at Huntsville forty years.

Two negroes were accidentally killed at Birmingham last week.

Bob Jefferson was killed by the cars near Montgomery last week.

A virulent form of measles is causing deaths in portions of the state.

The contractors of the Bessemer rolling mills are fast pushing them to completion.

Gov. Seay, with a full mounted staff, reviewed the corps of cadets at Tuskegee during commencement.

The whole street railway system of Montgomery represent an actual expenditure of \$175,000 in cash.

Mr. John C. Houghton, an old and highly-respected citizen of Talladega, died on Thursday last of paralysis.

Mr. John Marcus, of Talladega, has in his possession a genuine madstone, the sure cure for the bite of a rabid dog.

The bridge builders for the Kansas City railroad are now at work on the bridge across the Little Warrior river.

The contract for building the new blind institute at Talladega has been let to Ransom Williams & Son for \$18,000.

A large shipment of goods was made by the wholesale dealers of Mobile to Central America per the schooner Mosquito.

There are fifteen miles of street railway in Montgomery, all of them operated by electric power. No mule cars are now used in that city.

The Birmingham rifles have decided to enter for the maiden prize at the Chicago drill in October, and will at once commence practice.

A correspondent of the Eutaw Mirror, writing from Winston county, says fully 200 homesteads have been entered within the last month in that county.

Rev. Dr. M. B. Wharton, of the First Baptist church has been elected honorary member and Chaplain of the Montgomery Mounted Rifles and accepted.

Col. A. F. Reed has resigned his position as professor and commandant of Howard college, and Prof. George W. Macon, a first honor graduate of Howard college, of the session of 1884-5, has been elected as his successor.

Four capitalists from Philadelphia were expected to be met at Newberne, Monday evening by Capt. R. A. Hardie, of Walthall's beat. They come with a view of investing in the rich lands of Perry county. This is the immediate effect of Capt. Hardie's visit to Philadelphia recently, and shows the effect of making known the advantages of our country.

FARMERS AND TAXATION.

By Savoyard—No 59.

"The day shall come, that great avenging which Troy's proud glories in the dust shall lay, Which Troy's powers and Priant's self shall fill, And one prodigious ruin swallow all—Pope."

The tariff ring has long claimed that a high tariff protects labor and that a low tariff would place American labor at the mercy of some paupers that are said to be somewhere over in Europe. It is maintained that our tariff schedule is the perfection of the protective system, and destined to make everybody in the land prosperous and happy.

Mr. J. S. Moore, the famous New York reformer, has recently furnished some statistics to the New York Times that every farmer in the land should read and digest. I will give some of them:

Attar of roses, a luxury, and a perfume with which the city belle scents her handkerchief, her clothing and her person, is admitted to our ports free. It is not probable the laboring man's daughter ever saw any of it unless it was adulterated; but castor-oil, which is quite necessary to the laboring man's daughter in watermelon time, is taxed 180 per cent. Nectar of orange flower water, for the rich man's daughter, pays no tax, but linseed oil, that is used to paint the laboring man's cottage pays a duty of 62 per cent. Diamonds, that bequeath the rich man's daughter and stands for brains with the rich man's son, pay 10 per cent., but common window-glass that lets in the light and excludes the cold from the poor man's cottage pays a duty of 87 per cent. It was in glass, common and plate, that Mr. DePauw made his \$15,000,000 by levying a tax on every window in America. Raw silk, that enters into the manufacture of the rich girl's gown, is not taxed at all, but raw wool, out of which the poor girl's dress is made, is taxed 45 per cent. Jewelry, a prime necessity to the rich, is taxed but 25 per cent., but steel rails, over which the farmer's crop is carried to market, are taxed 85 per cent., and the railroads make the farmer pay the tax, too and don't you forget it. Gold studs, that make radiant the duke's shirt-front, are taxed 25 per cent., but horse-shoe nails pay 116 per cent. Finest still wines in bottles, that cheer the heart of the rich and never find their way down the poor man's gullet, pay 20 per cent., while the cheapest mixed woolen goods, that poor people wear, pay 77 per cent. The finest thread lace, that embellishes the flourishes and furbelows of the city belle's smock, pays 20 per cent., while spool thread, that sews on the buttons of the poor man's little urchin, pays 51 per cent. The rich man's daughter receives her lover in a room covered with fine Aubusson and Axminster carpets, that pay 47 per cent., while the poor girl, with cherries on her lips, mischief in her dimples, roses on her cheeks, health in her eyes and elasticity in her step—God bless her—receives her sweetheart in the humble cottage parlor, covered with common druggetts, which pay 80 per cent. The finest India shawl, that none but the woman-kind of the wealthy, and the very wealthy, can afford, pays a duty of 40 1/2 per cent., while the common woolen shawl, that keeps the pneumonia off the lungs of the poor widow's little kid, pays 86 per cent. Silk stockings, that decorate the limbs of the rich man's daughter pay 50 per cent., while common worsted stockings, that keep the cold off the poor girl's legs, pay 73 per cent. The finest broad cloth, that makes the rich man appear like the gentleman who turned Lazarus from his gate and who was refused a drink of water because of it, pays 41 per cent., and common cloth that covers the poor man, pays 89 per cent. *Pate de foie gras*, whatever it is, but I'll bet my bottom dollar that it is something a rich man eats, drinks or wears—pays 25 per cent., while galvanized wire pays from 132 to 155 per cent.; but they make wire in Pittsburg. Champagne, the drink of the rich, in quart bottles, pays 58 per cent., while bleached

cotton, that the poor man wants to make a shirt for the baby, pays 60 1/2 per cent. Curry, a rich man's food or drink—I don't know which—pays no tax at all, neither do olives or spices; but salt, that cures the farmer's bacon, pays 85 per cent.

In the language of a certain Christian statesman, "a hell of a protection that to a poor man." I am tired, or I could extend this thing indefinitely. The farmers and the men who labor in shops should resolve to have the thing revised. All we want to do is to knock down one stone of the arch and the whole structure will fall. Give us free wool or free salt, and cheaper iron, cheaper clothing, cheaper necessities of every description will follow. But there is no sense in forming a new political party to do this thing. The old Democratic party has opposed the monster in the past, and can be depended upon to squelch it again in the future as it did forty-one years ago, when James K. Polk was President.

CENTRAL'S NEW LINES.

The Great System Rapidly Extending Westward.

Savannah News.

The Central railroad is pushing work on its western extensions and General Manager Belknap gives a most favorable account of its progress. The contract for building the Blakely extension from Blakely to Columbia has been let and work will be begun next week. The extension from Clayton to Ozark has been surveyed, but the engineers have not yet worked up the details. It will not be long, however, before active building will be begun there. A third extension from Troy Ala. to Elba, is now occupying a corps of engineers, who are laying out the route. These three lines will open up Southeastern Alabama, which is now without a railroad outlet.

AN UNDEVELOPED SECTION.

The country is rich and fertile, and is very well settled up, considering the disadvantages under which the settlers labor. The opening of it by the entrance of these three lines, which will connect it directly with a large port and thereby give it access to the markets of the world, will of course induce settlers to enter and develop its great resources. From these roads the company expect to get a larger amount of business than would be supposed by one who has not examined the country, but a number of reports have been received, concerning it, from reliable persons who have made a thorough investigation, and Mr. Belknap thinks that within a month those little lines will be doing a large business.

Another piece of work that is under contract is the building of a direct line from Ellaville to Americus. At present the road runs from Ellaville to Anderson, thence to Americus, making a V, but that will be cut out and Americus will be given more direct communication through Buena Vista.

THE NORTHWEST CONNECTION.

Next week the rails will be sent out to be laid on the southern division of the branch that is to run from Carrollton to Decatur, or such other points that may be selected. This line is to connect with one to be built by the Illinois Central, and thus direct connection with the northwest will be had. The bed is nearly ready for the rails as far as the Tallapoosa river. Just north of the Tallapoosa the work will be delayed for a time. There are two tunnels to be cut and a bridge to build, but while that is being done the road will be building northward so that the work will be completed by the time the line is ready to be opened.

INVADING THE MINERAL BELT.

The line from Columbus to Goodwater on the Birmingham branch is to be equipped with heavy steel rails, the light ones now in use will be used in building the three Southern Alabama branches. The reason that the heavier rails will be substituted through to Birmingham there will be a good deal of mineral and coal hauled. To do that the company has ordered ten

consolidated engines, which weigh with the tenders, 185,000 pounds each. This road will make Savannah the coal and mineral port of the South Atlantic coast.

The output of the mineral coal sections of Alabama has increased enormously. Already it is far in excess of the consumption, and it must get out to market, for it cannot lie idle there, and the railroad is just what is needed to relieve the miners of their surplus product and enable them to realize on their work. This, of course, will result in a more extensive development of the region and an enormous increase in the business of the Central railroad and the port of Savannah.

AN EAST AND WEST SYSTEM.

Mr. Belknap said that the Central is an east and west system. Its growth is westerly, and it is thoroughly covering the region through which its runs. As one line shoots out a little further west than any preceding one has gone, branches and extensions are built to fill in the territory behind that point, and thus the whole Southeast is being covered with a network of the lines of this great Southern system. Already one line has reached Selma, Alabama, and now the extensions spoken of above are being built, stretching out like fingers, reaching in every direction and opening country hitherto comparatively undeveloped.

Some men and boys were arrested and jailed here last Sunday for violating the fish law by using a wing net. They were arraigned before Esquire Rufus Green, and the lowest fine was put on them, \$10 each and cost. They were released and went their way rejoicing.—Scottsboro Citizen.

Col. S. H. Buck, who recently resigned the postmastership of New Orleans, has removed to Huntsville and will make that lovely city his future home. He is the manager of the North Alabama Improvement Company.

Large tracts of land in Alabama, included in railroad grants, will soon be opened to entry and settlement under an order from the secretary of the interior.

Watkins Phelan, the 11-year old son of Col. Jack Phelan, was killed recently by attempting to board a dummy car while in motion at Birmingham.

Elder S. R. C. Adams organized a Baptist church at Blackton last week with 12 members.

Prof. Mitchell will conduct a teachers Institute at Athens one week, beginning July 15th.

Pick Carter of Troy was recently killed by lightning and his house damaged.

FREE TRADE.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefited the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with Green's August Flower and Joschee's German Syrup, as the reduction of thirty-six cents per dozen, has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one-fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The August Flower for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and the German Syrup for Cough and Lung troubles, have perhaps the largest sale of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted, in every town and village in civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same size. may25y1

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga., says: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve, for two years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them Sold by W. M. Nabet. No1

TRAINS GOING EAST:

| | |
|----------------------|-------------|
| Leave E. W. Junction | 9:15 A. M. |
| Cross Plains | 9:58 " " |
| Cedartown | 12:00 P. M. |
| Arrive at Atlanta | 6:35 P. M. |
| Chattanooga | 7:00 " " |

TRAINS GOING WEST:

| | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Leave Atlanta | 7:40 A. M. |
| Cedartown | 9:58 " " |
| Cedartown | 12:00 P. M. |
| Arrive Cross Plains | 1:25 P. M. |
| Jacksonville | 2:02 " " |

Special care is taken to make connections promptly and surely in both directions.

Trains leave West and East and West Junction for Broken Arrow and Rogers at 2:20 P. M. and 9:15 A. M.

T. J. NICHOLS,
G. M. & F. M. & P. A.

WORSE AND MORE OF IT.

MOST THOROUGHLY GUTTED BANKING HOUSE ON EARTH.

A Second Ferdinand Ward—Assets of Fidelity Bank, \$600,000, and Only \$200,000 Cash On Hand—Three of Its Officers Arrested—Depositors' Prospects.

CINCINNATI, June 23.—Edward L. Harper, president, Ammi Baldwin, cashier, and Benjamin Hopkins, assistant cashier, of the closed up Fidelity National bank, were arrested on warrants sworn out by United States Bank Examiner Eugene Fowles. They were charged with violating the United States bank laws and specific charges were made. Harper was released upon bail of \$75,000, and the two others on \$10,000 each. They were arrested for violation of the same statute as was Ferdinand Ward, and parties in position to know are positive that Harper, at least, cannot escape a penitentiary sentence.

Ammi Baldwin, the cashier, and Ben E. Hopkins, the assistant cashier, are among the best known bank officials in the city. They were formerly of the United National bank, and when the split occurred in that institution went with the faction that took possession of the Fidelity.

The exact amount of the liabilities and assets of the Fidelity, of E. L. Harper and Hopkins & Co., are not yet known and will not be for several days. The grand totals of liabilities range in varying amounts, according to different estimates, from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000, the assets are supposed to be from \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000. The cash on hand is about \$200,000.

So far it is known that about \$1,500,000 of the bank's funds were used in the great wheat deal. There is no special excitement on the streets, and to all outward appearance business is undisturbed.

E. L. Harper practically owned about 35 per cent. of the stock. While stockholders are liable for double the amount of their stock, yet the outlook for the depositors is not a pleasant one. A large number of the remaining shares are held by parties who are to-day worthless. Many of the smaller shareholders are not worth double the amount of their stock. The liabilities are not yet known. The assets are hard to find. From the cash on hand and the outside stockholders probably \$500,000 can be realized, with which to meet deposits aggregating nearly \$2,000,000.

Albert Natter, the well known financier, in an interview, sums up the whole affair as follows:

"It is very bad, indeed, and the worst has not been told, and will not be realized for some time to come. The depositors will do well if they get twenty-five cents on the dollar. The fellows who run the concern have used everything but the building, and only the shell of that is left for the depositors to fight over. It is a complete wreck, and no currency to make good the loss. Perhaps \$400,000 can be got at through the stockholders, but I doubt it very much. As for Harper, I don't think he is good for a single dollar. Still I may be mistaken. One thing, I do not think the poor will suffer much account of the failure, as from what I can learn the bank was never troubled with many small depositors. The majority of those who patronized the Fidelity were more or less of a speculative character, and will take their losses with much better grace than any other class of depositors. The other banks are all perfectly safe and reliable in every way. I know them all, and know that they are governed by careful and trustworthy men, and the failure will have no effect on business in general. It will only affect those directly interested in the Fidelity either as depositors or stockholders. A great many shrewd business men of this city have been expecting this wreck and have warned their friends who they knew were friendly to the Fidelity to look out for themselves, but you would have to build a fire under some folks before you can move them to action."

It will take three days to make a balance. Mr. De Camp's appointment as receiver has not been confirmed as yet, but, in order to save time, he is having the books balanced now.

Assistant District Attorney Bruce was asked how Harper, Baldwin and Hopkins would be tried. He said:

"They have been bound over to the grand jury, which meets in October, and if the jury indicates then they will be tried at once. There is none of the delay in the Federal courts that is so aggravating in the state courts. We will be all ready for immediate trial, and will insist upon having the cases tried at once, and as Judge Sage does not encourage useless delays, the trial will in all probability take place during the fall term of court, and possibly in October."

S. T. Williams, the expert accountant, was placed in charge of the books and is at work with a force of men. Their efforts, with those of the bank examiner and the receiver, will bring order out of the chaos, as soon as possible. Until their report is made nothing definite can be determined.

This afternoon warrants were issued by the United States authorities for minor officials and directors, and a startling state of affairs is about to be revealed in all probability take place during the fall term of court, and possibly in October."

Before this reaches the public it is expected that several men will be under charge of the officers.

At 4 o'clock Marshal Usher saw a man arrested E. L. Harper, B. J. Hopkins and Ammi Baldwin on charges similar to those of yesterday. More arrests are expected this evening.

General Powell's Instructions. WASHINGTON, June 23.—Comptroller Trenchard has telegraphed general instructions to Examiner Powell, who is in charge of the Fidelity National bank, of Cincinnati. It is directed to receive all payments tendered him, and to make collections of overdrafts and matured paper but to pay nothing that was in the bank at the time of failure. Paper maturing and notes paid must be protested and no checks or drafts are to be allowed. In fact nothing is to be done that will swell the bank by mail and collections made by the examiner for account of parties not indebted to the bank and unmatured paper held for collection not to be credited to the owners may be returned or disposed of as owners direct.

An Attachment Granted. New York, June 23.—The National Broadway bank obtained an attachment against the property in this state of the Fidelity National bank, of Cincinnati. The attachment was granted in a suit to recover \$21,173.25 a balance claimed by the Broadway bank to be due from the Fidelity.

A \$600,000 Forger Caught. TORONTO, Ont., June 21.—James A. L. Wilson, the Philadelphia forger, was arrested in this city last night. He has been living here with his wife and family, under an assumed name, for the past two months. His defections are reported to amount to \$50,000.

Train Robbers Captured. SAN ANTONIO, Tex., June 27.—United States Marshal Rankin is informed of the arrest of three of the Flatonia train robbers. They are held for further identification.

Dr. S. G. Stone, Jacksonville, Ala., Office 2nd door South of Hotel. June 21.

FIRE INSURANCE. I. L. SWAN AGT, Jacksonville Ala. Two Good Home Companies to-wit Central Home, Ga. Ala.

H. HIRSCHBERG'S IMPROVED DIAMOND SPECTACLES. EYEGLASSES. PAT. JULY 12 1876. For Sale by ROWAN, DEAN & CO., Jacksonville Ala.

Kentuckian Killed in Wyoming. HARRISONBURG, Ky., June 23.—A dispatch from Laramie, Wyo., states that Richard Gallagher was killed in a fight with Add Moore yesterday. Both were natives of this city and were employed on the ranch of Hon. Dan L. Moore, of Laramie.

Drowned in a Pit. WHEELING, W. Va., June 23.—John Calentine, living just north of town, was found on a river bank near his house this morning. It is supposed he took an epileptic fit and fell in the river and was drowned, and his body washed ashore.

WASHINGTON DISPATCHES. THE CROP PROSPECTS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Decidedly Discouraging to the Unfortunate Foreigners, But a Brilliant Opening For the American Markets—Southern Developments—Other News Notes.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The latest reports of the condition of European crops are not of a favorable character. The department of agriculture, as is well known, keeps its paid agents in all the European countries, and receives from them frequent reports of the condition of crops. Those just received are far from favorable in tone. There is a marked absence of harvest promise throughout Europe, and nowhere is this more marked than in England.

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TERRIFIC POWDER EXPLOSION.

A Fatal Accident Caused By Opening a Keg of Giant Powder.

CINCINNATI, June 21.—Yesterday afternoon Adam Schweitzer, Jr., while preparing a blast for the stone quarry back of Newport, Ky., struck a keg of giant powder with a hatchet, to open it. The keg had been standing in the mine and became heated. He had opened three kegs before this without trouble, but when he struck this one it exploded with terrific effect. Schweitzer was knocked senseless, and all the flesh from his hips upward stripped from his body.

His face was disfigured beyond recognition; every bit of flesh torn from his arms, the muscles being laid bare. A roll of bills was consumed in the pocket of his pants, which took fire. His shirt was torn from his body and burst up, also. The silver in his pocket had to be cooled before it could be handled. His brother and two Italians, who were standing near, were blown over the embankment by the force of the concussion, but were uninjured. The noise of the explosion was heard all over Newport. Schweitzer died this morning at his home, corner of Saratoga and Jefferson streets. One Italian was burned about the face and limbs.

A Missing Heiress. SAN FRANCISCO, June 24.—Anna Butterfield, of Riverside, Cal., who recently came into possession of a large amount of money has disappeared. It is thought that she was lured by the lecherous and she was suspected of being connected with the abduction of Mrs. Albert Brooks, of Junata, Mich. Mrs. Brooks mysteriously disappeared from Denver a short time ago after receiving a large legacy. Some letters written to Mrs. Brooks relative to Vassar, Mich., have been traced to Anna Butterfield. Some people think she is herself Mrs. Brooks, and that the sudden acquisition of wealth crazed her and led her to take a false name and announce her own disappearance.

A Warning to Bondholders. BOSTON, June 21.—While the Hon. Alpheus Thayer, one of the wealthiest retired merchants of the city, was clipping coupons from bonds in his vault at the Safety Deposit company, three weeks ago, he dropped his scissors, the point of which he let fall below the knee. He thought nothing of the matter until it felt a witness of his foot, and looking down, saw his shoe full of blood. A doctor was called and the wound was dressed. In a few days it pained him again, and then he was confined to his bed, where he is now in a critical condition, blood poisoning having set in.

Taking Arms to Honolulu. SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—The clearance papers show that the steamer Australia, which sailed yesterday for Honolulu, carried a large quantity of arms and ammunition. This is significant when taken in connection with the revolutionary feeling that is said to exist in the Hawaiian Islands, and it is fully expected that recourse will be had in order to depose the king. The arms were all consigned to old merchants. It is said that the scheme is that the Princess Kaiulani will be proclaimed queen, or that San Wilber, who is now in England, will be elected president during his absence.

Bank Cashier Killed. PHILADELPHIA, June 23.—Joseph B. Wiswell, cashier of the Bank of America, this city, was struck by a train on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad at Wayne Junction this morning, and sustained injuries which resulted in his death. Mr. Wiswell attempted to board a moving train for the city. Instead of gaining a foothold on the steps he was struck in the breast and thrown some distance on the station platform. When picked up he was unconscious, and died half an hour after being removed to his home.

Unfortunate Family. LONG VIEW, Tex., June 25.—A shocking accident occurred on Wednesday near La Grange Chapel, about six miles from here. Frank McIntyre, a young negro about sixteen years old, was handling his gun, when it was accidentally discharged, the load blowing him the head off from an infant sister that his mother was nursing and wounding his mother in the left breast and shoulder. An additional element of horror was lent by the fact that the day before the father died suddenly.

Story Denied. SAN FRANCISCO, June 23.—John D. Speckles & Bros., sugar merchants and proprietors of the Oceanic Steamship company, refute the statement made by H. A. P. Carter, the Hawaiian minister to Washington, that the recent shipment of arms to Hawaiian was consigned to their agent. They give a list of the consignees alleged to be importing firearms among them being that of C. Brewer & Co., of which the Hawaiian minister is said to be a member.

Chicago Banks all Right. CHICAGO, June 23.—If there has been any doubt seriously entertained of the solidity of the Chicago banks, individually or as a body, that doubt is now removed. The fact that July wheat opened at 70 1/2 in fact is a sure indication of confidence. Restored. Stockholders of the American Exchange bank will submit to an assessment to make good the \$200,000 worthless Fidelity paper.

Rob After a Tramp. BLOOMINGTON, Ill., June 23.—Near Colfax, this city, yesterday, Mrs. David Chaffey, a farmer's wife, was attacked in her house on the absence of her husband by a tramp, who entered after a struggle. The tramp fled as her husband approached. A mob in search of the miscreant, and should he be caught he will surely be lynched.

Maxwell Must Hang. JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., June 21.—The supreme court today confirmed the decision of the St. Louis Criminal court in the case of Maxwell, alias Brooks, under sentence of death for the murder of C. A. Preller, at St. Louis, Mo., April 15, 1885. The date of execution is fixed for August 13.

Institute and Demented. SAN FRANCISCO, June 25.—Anna J. Butterfield, who is supposed by some to be the missing Mrs. Brooks, of Michigan, has been found in this city. If she received any money at Denver, as reported, she has lost it, as she is now destitute and appears to be demented.

College Burned. AUBURN, Ala., June 25.—A fire this morning destroyed the Agricultural and Mechanical college of Alabama. The college was founded by the state in 1873 and was the largest and most valuable institution of its kind in the south. The loss will be very heavy.

Kentuckian Killed in Wyoming. HARRISONBURG, Ky., June 23.—A dispatch from Laramie, Wyo., states that Richard Gallagher was killed in a fight with Add Moore yesterday. Both were natives of this city and were employed on the ranch of Hon. Dan L. Moore, of Laramie.

Drowned in a Pit. WHEELING, W. Va., June 23.—John Calentine, living just north of town, was found on a river bank near his house this morning. It is supposed he took an epileptic fit and fell in the river and was drowned, and his body washed ashore.

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RAHWAY MURDER.

Kasper Stumbecht Relieved to Be a Crank, and Not the Perpetrator.

SARASOTA, Fla., June 24.—Mr. John Keron, chief of the New Jersey Detective association of Elizabeth, N. J., arrived here yesterday evening on the 4:30 train from New York, and immediately proceeded to the Park hotel, where a reporter called on him, and had an interview in reference to the Rahway murder mystery. He said he knew nothing of interest as yet to give to the public, but that he came to examine into the case of the man Kasper Stumbecht. He had two lengthy talks with the prisoner, occupying almost all the day and evening. He stated, to use his own words, "That man Kasper is an object of pity."

Mr. Keron's opinion is that Kasper became intoxicated at a birthday party in New York, and, while in such a condition, he was taken to New York to see his friends, and there saw on exhibition the representation of the murdered girl, and that he got it into his head that he was the person that committed the crime. He seems to know very little about the place, and all the stories he has been telling were concocted by the detective. He still claims that he was the person who committed the crime. Keron says he is undoubtedly a confirmed crank, as he wants to die. He called for a revolver yesterday, and said he wanted to kill himself. He has no desire to go back to New York to see his friends, or to the old country. Mr. Keron, after a rigid examination, returned to New Jersey yesterday evening, thoroughly convinced that Kasper Stumbecht was not the murderer of the unknown girl near Rahway on March 23.

Believed It Was His Daughter. ST. LOUIS, June 24.—John H. Rhodemaker, carpenter of this city, reported to the police today that he believed the girl murdered at Rahway, N. J., was his daughter, Mary Rhodemaker, who left his home three years ago and had been employed in Rahway for the past year. Since the murder he has heard nothing from her. Before that tragedy she wrote regularly.

THE FRENCH MURDERER. Evidence Accumulating Against the Suspect Arrested in New York.

Jacksonville

Republican

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1887.

PRICE \$1.50 A YEAR.

GEN. FORNEY ON THE TARIFF.

He Stands with the Democratic Party.

The correspondent of the Montgomery Dispatch interviewed Gen. Forney, Congressman from this District, on the tariff question, together with other leading citizens of this place, last week. We give below the views of Gen. Forney, as taken down by the correspondent, in order that the voters of this District may know exactly where he stands on this important question. In answer to a direct question of the Dispatch correspondent he said:

"I am not in favor of any sudden sweeping reduction of the tariff that would cripple our infant industries in the south. Reform must be gradual. I stand, in other words, on the platform of the democratic party adopted at the last national convention. I am not a Kelly protectionist, nor am I a Randall protectionist, although I voted for Mr. Randall for speaker. I did so, however, because I admire his sterling honesty and integrity, and his sincerity of purpose. Kelly favors protection for protection's sake. Randall contends that this is unconstitutional. But Randall voted against the Morrison horizontal reduction measure. I voted for it. He voted against the consideration of the revenue reform measure reported from the ways and means committee. I voted for it. This bill was nothing more nor less than one looking to a revenue reform which 160 democrats believed ought to be made, while there was only 25 democrats who voted against it. Only three republicans voted with the democrats on this measure."

"The bill simply reduced the duty on woolen fabrics from an average of 67 per cent. to about 50 per cent., and a few other articles of this kind; but the bill did not interfere with the duty on iron, in which our people are so much interested."

"The specific duty on pig iron is \$12 per ton. We did not propose to meddle with this unless we were forced to do so, in which case I would have voted for a reduction to \$6 per ton. I do not say I would have voted for a greater reduction than this. But we could put it down to \$5 and shut every furnace in Pennsylvania, and Birmingham would not be hurt. Birmingham can make iron at a cost of \$11 per ton. England can make it at \$9. Pennsylvania can't make it for less than \$15. So we see that Birmingham could still make iron at a profit, as it would cost England \$9 per ton to produce her and iron \$5 duty, making \$14 the total cost delivered in the United States. Thus Pennsylvania would have to produce iron at a loss if she produced it at all, if the duty was placed at \$5."

"I want to see our infant industries fostered, and one way to do it is to reduce the tariff on woolen fabrics so that the laborer can get cheaper clothes, and reduce the tariff on sugar, which alone pays a revenue of \$51,000,000 to the government, so they can get cheaper sugar. The tariff on sugar is an average of about two cents per pound. The tariff on woolen goods amounts to about \$40,000,000 annually."

"The total revenues of the country last year was about \$250,000,000. We have got to raise annually for the next twenty years \$300,000,000 to carry on this government and pay off its bonded indebtedness. In other words it takes \$140,000,000 to pay the current expenses of the government; \$75,000,000 to pay pensions; \$50,000,000 to pay interest, and \$35,000,000 for the sinking fund."

"All this talk about taking the duty off whisky and tobacco is a mere pretext to continue the war tariff, and an effort to reduce the alleged treasury surplus, which must fail, because it is impracticable. It is an effort to capture the vote of North Carolina, Kentucky and Virginia; but it is so unreasonable now that congress will make no serious effort in that direction. Mr. Randall himself knows this. Why, on whisky the government derives \$75,000,000 revenue, and on beer \$15,000,000, making a total of \$90,000,000 from this source alone, and if you abolish this tax how are you going to raise sufficient revenue to run this government, when its present revenue is only \$330,000,000, and it takes \$300,000,000 of this to keep the machinery of the government going, and at the same time lay aside a sinking fund to pay the public debt?"

"Why you say put duty on luxuries? What luxuries? Would we get any duty from these things? Surely not. It is a very pretty argument to use in stump speeches, and cry out 'Why do you not put a big duty on the luxuries of life?' But it all ends there. Nothing substantial can be gotten from this source."

"With \$35,000,000 surplus in the treasury it is a very good time to experiment, however. It would not do to cut off the revenue in any uncertain direction, at one fell swoop without knowing what will be the effect on the revenue of the country. It might cause a deficit instead of surplus in the treasury. Some contend, and not without reason, that by reducing the tariff on certain articles, the revenue will be increased. Take tobacco for instance, and I have always voted to take duty off of it. When the tax on tobacco was 40 cents, about \$15,000,000 revenue was derived from this source. It was afterwards reduced to 32 cents, when about \$20,000,000 was received by the government; and again it was reduced to 24 cents, when \$17,000,000 was derived from the tax; again to 16, when \$16,000,000 was derived from the tax, and finally to 8 cents, when \$28,000,000 was received by the government as a tax on tobacco. Now I think if you want a tax on tobacco only, it must be about 20 cents, which would bring in a reasonable revenue from this source; and thus can the tariff on the necessities of the people and necessities of the government. If we could at this time take the revenue off tobacco and lessen the tariff on the necessities of life we could still raise a sufficient revenue to carry on the government, and pay off the debt."

"The bill simply reduced the duty on woolen fabrics from an average of 67 per cent. to about 50 per cent., and a few other articles of this kind; but the bill did not interfere with the duty on iron, in which our people are so much interested."

SENATOR MORGAN'S SPEECH.

Montgomery Dispatch.

The speech delivered by Senator Morgan yesterday at Riverside was a splendid effort, and the Dispatch can pay it no higher compliment than to say it was worthy of the distinguished orator who delivered it.

It was a powerful arraignment of the existing tariff, the main proposition being that industrial enterprises can not only exist and be conducted in the south independent of a protective tariff, but that protection really hampers and retards their growth.

In his characteristic style the senator sustained his position on this subject with arguments that seemed unanswerable and which would tax the powers of the ablest high tariff statesman to meet, if indeed they can be met. There has not been an abler defense of a low tariff than that made by Senator Morgan yesterday—a defense inspired, too, by an occasion which many thoughtlessly regard as an introduction of high tariff ideas in the black belt of Alabama.

MALARIA.

Twenty-five hundred dozen bottles of Age Conqueror ordered in one month. It positively eradicates all Malaria, Fever and Ague, Biliousness and Intermittent Fevers in any climate. Read our Book of one thousand testimonials.

DE W. S. C. March 12, '83.

G. G. Green, Dear Sir—We will soon need more Age Conqueror. It is taking like 'hot cakes' and giving satisfaction. Yours, Ellis Bros.

FAIRFIELD, Mo., Aug. 29, '86.

G. G. Green, Dear Sir—Your Age Conqueror knocks the Chills and Dumb Ague every time. I have cured cases where quinine had no effect whatever. Yours truly, W. H. Shaw & Co.

FARMERS AND TAXATION.

BY SAYVARD—NO. 59.

"Extreme remedies are very appropriate for extreme diseases."—Hippocrates.

We have the same old story now that has been heard in the land since 1875. It comes from the Randall crowd now, as then, that the Democratic party can not afford to revise the tariff on the eve of a Presidential election. "We must not correct the evils of taxation until after the next election lest we lose a few Congressional districts in the East" is the admonition given us. And the Democratic party is powerless to give relief, because of cowards on one hand and traitors on the other.

Here is a table that I have got hold of that shows something is wrong. It is taken from the last census:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| Persons engaged in agriculture | 7,520,231 |
| Number of farms | 1,008,257 |
| Value of farms | \$10,700,000,000 |
| Value of products | \$2,210,000,000 |
| Number of manufacturing factories | 22,513 |
| Number of employees | 2,520,000 |
| Value of products | \$3,200,000,000 |

From this it will be seen that 253,840 manufacturers, employing 2,738,930 laborers, produce in value two and one-half as much as the more than 4,000,000 farms, employing nearly 8,000,000 laborers. The farmer is a laboring man. He toils from sun to sun, and sweats as much as the man who toils in the shop, but he is not protected by a tariff, and can not be so protected, and, as a consequence, the product of his labor is less in proportion to the time and sweat he bestows upon it than is the product of the man who is protected. Here is an evil that has been grinding the farmer since 1862, but we are told that we must wait until after the Presidential election to correct it unless we want to give the farmer free whisky, which the protectionists are ready to do at any moment.

We are also told that to take the business interests of the country would languish and universal bankruptcy result, but it is a fact that at this moment Pittsburgh, Pa., is shipping shovels to Australia and competing with the English-made shovel and all the other pauper shovels in the world. Plain people will have difficulty in seeing how it is that Pittsburgh can send shovels half way round the globe and compete with the paupers of England on soil that belongs to England, and can not compete with those same paupers right at the doors of Pittsburgh upon American soil.

If Pittsburgh can sell her products in foreign markets in competition with all the world, how does it happen that she can not sell them in the home market in competition with everybody? It may be that Pittsburgh gets such a profit off the American people upon shovels that she became greedy and overcropped herself, and made more shovels than America needed, and it was the overflow that was sent out of the country; but, admitting that to be true, it only shows that a tariff acts upon trade and commerce like a royal drunk acts upon a man—stimulates for a time, with the inevitable reaction in the future.

The day must come when the main issue in politics will be revenue and taxation. That day will come when the bloody shirt is buried. If Fairchild's pals don't overtake us, maybe we will have a square fight next year, when, as is probable, all protectionists must get out of the Democratic party and all free-traders out of the Republican party.

Tennessee editors are evidently made happy by trifling things and are to be envied. Witness the following which is clipped from an exchange: "We are rejoiced to know that J. C. Rackheft, that princely gentleman and czar of culture, has secured the contract for building the plank side-walk in front of the Gibbon's block. He is a gentleman of the old school, and knows a good piece of plank when he sees it."

Three men were killed last week in a smash up on the L. & N. R. R. at Celan Creek.

THE WAY TO VICTORY.

Hon. J. W. Bookwalter, of Ohio, Points the Way to National Democratic Success in 1888.

New York, June 23.—Hon. J. W. Bookwalter, of Ohio, in conversation to-day, at the Albemarle Hotel, on the 1888 outlook, said:

"The labor vote is uncertain, and from present indications I think a separate ticket will be put in the field, drawing largely from the Democratic party. The labor vote will about offset the prohibition vote. How will the Democrats win? Well, there is but one way. If the National Convention in 1888 will put into their platform, without any verbal jugglery, a clear-cut expression demanding tariff reduction or reform, I tell you thousands of Republicans will vote the Democratic ticket. But the Democratic party is cowardly and straddles the tariff issue. If we come out boldly for tariff reform, we will win every time. We protect about 5 per cent. of the capital of the country in the interest of a few, while the laborer has no protection. Can't you see the bottom is bound to drop out? Congress must let our industries alone and the matter will regulate itself. I am a Democrat in principle and in fact, and not blow hot and cold. Now look at our country. It is choked up and thousands of bushels of wheat are simply rotting at Chicago on account of the destructive tariff. I predicted the crash in wheat in Chicago a week before it came, and the end is not yet. We are beset, and crashes of all kinds may be expected until we regulate our tariff."

The South Georgia and North Alabama Railroad to be sold.

GRiffin, Ga., July 4.—The Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama railroad, that runs from Griffin to a mortgage to the Central Railroad and Banking company. The Central railroad has begun proceedings to foreclose the same, the papers are on file in the clerk's office, and a decree for the sale of the same will be asked at the February term, 1888, of the superior court. It is claimed that the Central railroad now sees the importance of extending this road to Decatur, Alabama, and realize the importance of such a road. They intend selling and buying it in, thus squeezing out the stockholders. As far as Griffin is concerned, it will be better to have the road extended and lose her stock, than for it to remain in its present condition. The completion of this road, which now seems an assured fact will prove of vast benefit to Griffin.

A Manchester Millwright.

H. F. NEWELL IS THE WELL.

—known millwright who resides at —Manchester, opposite Richmond.

—He is known all through Eastern

—and Southern Virginia, where

—he has been wrighting mills

—for many years. An accident

—happened to him four years ago,

—the main particulars of which he

—details in this letter:

Richmond, Va., April 15th, 1887. Gentlemen—Four years ago a blow on my left shin cracked the bone. Since then I have had trouble nearly all the time with erysipelas in that leg. The least little thing would cause inflammation and breaking out. From time to time I have driven off the inflammation by short courses of S. S. S.

Four weeks ago Saturday night the leg was broken out and covered I with festering blisters. I took four bottles of S. S. S., and now the leg is entirely well, the skin being as smooth and fair as a woman's.

H. F. NEWELL.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

ALABAMA NEWS ITEMS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF ALABAMA.

The papers are beginning to note the appearance of new sweet potatoes.

The dog law in Gadsden has proved a failure, because it is not enforced.

A girl not quite fourteen years old was married at Hanceville a few days ago.

Rev. W. D. Spurlin, of Cleveland, Tenn., has taken charge of the Presbyterian Church at Demopolis.

There was a Ladies Lodge of Knights of Labor in line at Birmingham last week.

J. B. Stanley of the Greenville Advocate is a candidate for Secretary of State.

Pick Carter of Troy was recently killed by lightning and his house damaged.

Wm. Slaughter was whipped to death by three negroes near Tuskegee last week.

John Floyd, a murderer in the Montgomery jail got religion the other night.

Hon. T. J. Carille, of Troy will address the people of Crenshaw county July 14th, in the interest of agriculture and the State society.

A child of Mr. Henry Parker, who lives two and a half miles from Centerville, Bibb county, while playing around a table, overturned a lamp and was so badly burned that it has since died.

The Decatur Valley says one of the saddest accidents that has happened in our city for many years, happened at the Chemical and Charcoal works Tuesday morning.

While some breathing fall and it struck Mr. Joseph Drake in the face and breast, inflicting what may prove fatal injuries.

Alek Young, colored, was shot and instantly on the L. & N. work train at Falkville a few days ago. Joe Rodgers, assistant cook, was taking the load from a pistol that had just been given him to take care of by one of the hands, when the weapon exploded. The ball struck Young in the right side, just below the breast, and passing through his body came out on the left side.

The Enterprise says during an electrical storm there was considerable display of electricity in Rutledge last Sunday about noon. A heavy cloud rose in the southeast and passed around to the north, and not a drop of rain fell here. The flashes of lightning were very vivid and struck the earth in several places. A tree was set on fire in Mrs. Howard's plantation. Mr. William Flinn's fence was set on fire, and a stalk of corn in Mr. T. A. Sikes' field was torn into shreds. Still another current struck the house of Mr. J. W. Tramm, melting about three inches of the blade of a grain cradle underneath the house, tearing the east corner block of the front porch into fragments, and melting a link of a trace chain which was stapled in a tree near by. At the time Mr. Tramm was asleep on the east end of the porch, and the same current striking him in the right shoulder and passed down the right leg tore his shoe from his foot. Mr. Tramm was knocked senseless and painfully burned. He soon recovered and has been gradually improving, and is now thought to be out of all danger.

The Palmerston Telegraph says: "We are sorry to have to record the removal of one of our subscribers to the Stratford jail."

The Telegraph possibly neglected to add that he was in arrears for subscription, and when called upon by the collector, requested the paper stopped and intimated that although he had been receiving and reading it he was not sure he had ordered it. If he was one of these kind of subscribers, the Telegraph should not regret his removal to jail. He ought to be there.

POPULAR SUPERSTITION.

Beliefs Which Survive in Spite of School and Newspapers.

Philadelphia Press.

With all the boasted freedom of the present age from superstitions once so popular, a little close observation teaches one that the Pennsylvania Dutch are not the only people who retain either in secret or openly a very firm belief in spooks, goblins, omens and all sorts of good and bad signs. There are very few people, no matter how intelligent, who would not rather get their first view of the new moon over their right shoulders. A complete catalogue of these superstitions still thoroughly believed in various parts of the country would be too long for an ordinary newspaper article. A list of the most common of these fanciful notions will not be without interest, however.

Washington Irving says that the country people of England have a household sprite, the legitimate successor of the Robin Goodfellow of the days of Shakespeare and Milton, which they call a Dabbie. This fairy seems to be the exact counterpart of the Redcap of the Pennsylvania Dutch. He lives about the farms and out-houses at times, but generally prefers to live within doors, especially in the winter. A great hearth and a hot fire, before which he may warm himself at night after the family have retired, are his especial delight. If properly propitiated by warm lodgings and an occasional chance at a rich cream bowl, the Dabbie becomes a veritable mascot, helping to save the harvest in advance of destructive storms and churning the cream, brewing the beer and spinning the flax while the good wife sleeps at night. Particularly thrifty farmers' families or more of these helpful and grateful fairies. The English Dabbies are not all of this helpful kind, however. Some of them are fond of frightening. These mischievous sprites are said to haunt ruined mills and other abandoned buildings, sallying forth on dark nights to treat belated horseback riders to the exciting experience of Tam O'Shanter. The English warlock, instead of letting go at the first running stream that is crossed, continues to hug and strangle his victim till the nearest inn is reached. Tam O'Shanter seems to have found his warlock where the superstitious Englishman gets rid of his.

Coming down to native superstitions their number is simply endless. Among the most fondly cherished of these are those which portend riches and prosperity. Children with down on their hands or arms are bound to be rich. A white speck on the finger nail presages a valuable gift, as does the itching of the palm of the right hand. Most ladies are terribly annoyed at the appearance of an incipient moustache on their upper lips, but is a sign of riches. If the sign always proved true it would certainly furnish a very acceptable compensation to many of the victims of this macabre adornment. Good luck is personified by a whole array of omens. To pick up a four leaf clover, to find a horse-shoe or a pin, or certain harbingers of good fortune. Just how to pick up a pin when you find it is a matter of some dispute. The Yankee, Thad Stephens, who represented a Pennsylvania Dutch constituency in Congress till he died in the harness, always maintained that the pin must be picked up by the point. The majority of authorities are against the Vermont-Pennsylvania statesman, however, declaring that the pin must be picked up by the head.

To put your sock or stocking on wrong side out is a lucky blunder. To fall up stairs not only promises good luck to the owner of the bruised shin or nose, but presages a wedding in the house within a year. A maiden who gets beaten invariably afterwards will get a good husband, a far more important winning to her. To assure a bride party good luck throw the shoe from the left foot at them, but be careful not to hit either of the newly married couple. If the shoe should hit either nothing will save the couple from speedy disaster unless they propitiate the fates by carrying a piece of coal in their pockets. If you put on something new on Wednesday good luck will attend you all the year. Those who want to be assured of success in all their undertakings are directed to take the first spider they come across and throw it over the left shoulder. If afraid the spider will bite a black snail will answer as a substitute. Take the snail by the horns as Paddy did the bull and if you throw it over your left shoulder you will have better luck than Paddy did. To keep your luck you must not turn your feather bed on Sunday or kill the cricket that sings on your hearth. If your keys or pocket knife get rusty it is a sign that some one is laying up money for you.

The girls are fond of propitiating the fates. Their heads are filled with signs and prognostications. There are few maidens of sixteen and upwards who has not swung an apple pearing three times around their pretty heads and drop it on the floor in the confident expectation that it would form the first letter of their future husband's name. A girl with more than one beau tests the relative strength of their affection for her by throwing an apple seed in the fire as she names each suitor. The seed that cracks loudest indicates the most ardent lover. When shelling peas she takes the first pod that contains nine peas and lays it on the three-hold. The young man that walks over it will fall in love with her. Akin to this is the wish bone charm, the maiden placing the piece remaining in her hand over the door instead of on the threshold. The first young man that walks under it, is the harness with her in future. Girls like a sunny wedding day. "Happy the bride the sun shines on" has become a proverb. The bride of a stormy wedding day starts on dark bliss has been wrecked before it was begun.

Here is a startling miscellaneous sign: A child born on Christmas will be able to see spirits. One that does not cry at baptism is too good to live. When several children are baptized together, the girls first, the boys will have no beards when grown. An old rhyme runs thus:

Born on a Sunday, a gentleman;
Born on a Monday, fair in face;
Born on a Tuesday, full of grace;
Born on a Wednesday, sour and grum;
Born on a Thursday, welcome home;
Born on a Friday, free in giving;
Born on a Saturday, work hard for Your living.

If a child's finger nails are cut before it is a year old it will be a thief. If your cheek burns somebody is talking scandal of you. If you hear a singing in your right ear somebody is praising you. If in your left somebody is abusing you. You can get even with your traducer by biting your little finger sharply. He will feel it in his evil tongue. If you spill salt on the tablecloth you will quarrel with your best friend. If you drop knife fork, spoon or dish cloth company is coming. If the rooster crows on the doorstep the same thing will happen. The farmers say that if the majority of the women in any given neighborhood go visiting the same day rain is sure to follow. Many people will never begin any enterprise on Friday. The howling of a dog betokens death, the hooting of an owl rain.

What Can Be Done.

By trying again and keeping up courage many things seemingly impossible may be attained. Hundreds of hopeless cases of Kidney and Liver Complaint have been cured by Electric Bitters, after everything else had been tried in vain. So don't think there is no cure for you, but try Electric Bitters. There is no more safe, so pure, and so perfect a blood purifier. Electric Bitters will cure Dyspepsia, Diabetes and all Disorders of the Kidneys. Irresistible in all cases of Stomach and Liver, and over-come all Urinary Difficulties. Large Bottles only 50 cts. at Wm. Nisbet's.

T. J. NICHOLLS
C. M. & G. E. & P. A.

Jacksonville Republican

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1887.

PRICE \$1.50 A YEAR.

GUIAN

The Model and Picturesque Home of a Veteran Journalist.

WILD, WEIRD AND AWE-INSPIRING

Mountain Scenery, Strange Pits, Pure Water, Beautiful Surroundings—A Place to Rest, to Study and to Recuperate—Col. McKee's View.

Special Cor. Montgomery Dispatch.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., July 4th.—To this quiet, modest-looking, unpretentious town, situated in the mountains of north Alabama, there recently came a man who had grown tired of the active walks of life, who had lived to labor and labored to live, and worked on through many weary years busily engaged and mentally tortured with the every-day cares of life. He knew not what rest was. Physically weak, but mentally strong, of a bilious temperament, easily wrought up, with nerves that were like a woman's, and a heart of adamant when it came to a question of right or wrong, having a high sense of honor, and believing in that code of morals that recognized any deviation from its rules, however slight or apparently insignificant, as evidence of a depravity intolerable to respectable people. He labored on consistently through the years of early manhood to the meridian of a life crowned with honors; and finally tired and weary and worn, with shattered nerves and enervated nature, he came there to seek rest to recover his health, to restore his nerves, and to enjoy the quietude of the most delightfully quiet town in Alabama.

That man is Col. Robert McKee, the veteran and distinguished journalist, one of the best informed, and ablest and most conscientious writers in the state. Honest, able, earnest, courageous, a man of convictions, who, rather than sacrifice a principle, would go to the poor house, Col. McKee stands today before his people, one of the grandest specimens of true southern manhood, and his honored career should be held up to the young men of this section as one worthy of emulation.

Quietly nestling down among the hills, just about one mile from the courthouse, and just within the corporate limits, surrounded by lovely and picturesque scenery, embraced in vines and shaded by the broad branches of oaks, is a beautiful little cottage. From the front a splendid view of the town is gained, but the grandest and most picturesque scenery may be seen from the rear. Mountain upon mountain ranges, at first the outlines clear and distinct, but gradually, as the eye climbs to one and then strains to reach the other, they grow dim and murky and finally seem to evaporate into thin air. Cool breezes from off the hills fan the cheek and fill the lungs with healthful air, giving new energies, new hopes and aspirations, new will power and physical and mental strength, to the new comer and visitor. Cool and sparkling water comes from out the mountain sides, finding an opening through the earth's surface here, there and elsewhere bubbling up and sparkling in the clear sunlight, and creating large and everflowing streams, winding, serpentine-like, their way through rich meadows of rich clover and broad tillable fields, over pebbly bottoms, making glad the heart of the tiller of the soil and quenching the thirst of the many sleek and fat cattle browsing among the meadows and on the hillsides.

Verily, this a great country, a great climate and a great people. But I digress. This lovely and picturesque cottage is owned and occupied by Col. McKee and his amiable and accomplished wife. Only two of their children have grown up and married and left them. They have each just passed the meridian of life. They perhaps, felt they were growing old when they left Montgomery

and came to make this their quiet home. They are young once again. Bright, cheerful, happy and perfectly contented. These two charming people who have seen so much of the fashionable world and fashionable life, have a model home in a model old-fashioned town. Mocking birds pick crumbs from the dining room window and sing their sweetest songs from the nearest rose bushes and tree tops; rabbits browse around the door steps and play leap frog upon the grass in the front yards, and are becoming close friends and intimate acquaintances of the favorite house dog, a little terrier the colonel brought from Montgomery with him to this place. At night the katydid's chatter can be heard, and ever and anon the philosophic frog chimes in with his base voice, and the whippoorwill mournfully awakes the echoes throughout the hills and valleys. The mountains in the bright moonlight resemble huge boulders piled one upon the other mountain high, and their outlines, clear and distinct against the horizon, are wild, weird and awe-inspiring, and fill the soul with superstitious emotions. And yet on this quiet night, as I look out over the beautiful landscape, all is quiet, so lovely, I wonder how it is possible to live here and not commune with nature and nature's God, and not become imbued with the Great Master's wonderful handiwork. Here, too, we can think—those of us that are capable of thinking—think for ourselves and think for others. Here we can study, without prejudice, without bias, uninfluenced by the views of others, the great political and economic questions of the day. Here we can view all sides at our leisure and at our pleasure. The opinions, therefore, of a brain worker like Colonel McKee, situated as he is, are entitled to great weight, and considered maturely, as they are, they will necessarily attract considerable attention throughout the state. That I should have therefore sought him out here and discuss the tariff question with him, and get his views for these specialists, is natural.

INTERVIEW WITH COL. ROBT. MCKEE.

“What is the character and extent of the opposition in this district to Forney?”

“A number of estimable and capable gentlemen in the district, worthy and well qualified for the public service, and honorably ambitious, would like to be in congress, and for a chance to that end would be glad to see Forney promoted, any otherwise provided for or retired to private life—not that they are opposed to him but that they are in favor of themselves. Perhaps under the shadow of furnaces in use or in process there are those who think him too much of a revenue reformer. Perhaps here and there in the rural district there are those who think him not enough of a revenue reformer. He is very conservative, very much disposed to avoid extremes, and therefore very safe. In every county in the district are those who fought with him in the Mexican war. In every precinct in the district are those who followed him in many weary marches, on many hard-fought battlefields, in the war between the states. These know him, trust him, support him, and will stand by him through thick and thin and then to the death. He is wise, capable, discreet, and honest. His friends are whole-hearted and zealous. It is not likely that he will have a serious contest for re-nomination, or dangerous opposition before the people. Unless he makes mistakes not expected of him, the boys must wait for his shoes until he is at rest with his fathers.”

“Is there in the district any marked and considerable growth of the feeling in favor of protection?”

“No, you have seen nearly all there is of it. Around the furnaces that are, or are to be, there is some disposition to regard the tariff question or a local one, that is a personal one, on which men may properly vote as they work, for the promotion of their individual interest regardless of the general

good; and in these localities it appears a few hitherto sound democrats have persuaded themselves the people at large ought to be taxed for their benefit. These have jumped to conclusions regretted by their friends once and to be regretted by themselves hereafter. Their attitude will give present prominence to the question in the district, and the discussion to follow will interest and solidify the people in favor of the tariff for revenue only. It is a little breezy to tell the industrious, saving, poor farmers and mechanics of the district that it is necessary to tax them in common with their countrymen everywhere for the protection of a business in which under their own eyes one company has in fourteen years made millions of dollars on an investment of less than \$150,000. The Woodstock Furnace Company has made this profit on their capital since 1873. Every protectionist in the district is an iron man or expects to profit by the development of the iron interest. Manufacturers have had protection for many years and are rich. The people have paid for this protection, and are poor. The sooner the tariff question is made an issue, and the controlling issue, in our politics the better it will be. This district is ready for it. There are not 300 protection democrats—if there is any such thing—in it.”

H. H.

A Complete Cure of Cancer.

Gentlemen.—I had a sore on my upper lip for eight years. Seven different doctors attempted in vain to heal it. One gave me a small vial for five dollars, which was a “certain cure.” It is needless to say that it did me no good. About two years ago I became quite uneasy, as people thought I had a cancer, and I took a course of eighteen bottles of S. S. S. The result has been a complete cure. The ulcer or cancer healed beautifully, leaving scarcely a perceptible scar. From that I have been in excellent health the specific having purified my blood thoroughly, increased my appetite and perfected my digestion. In a word I feel like a new woman, and best of all, the eight year ulcer is gone entirely.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. W. P. CANNON.

Trenton, Ky., Feb. 25, 1887.

Two Bottles Effect a Cure.

Gentlemen.—My blood was in such a condition that on the slightest abrasion my flesh would fester, and sores were difficult to heal. I took two bottles of S. S. S., and after that any abrasion would heal on first intention and my flesh was firm.

W. T. WILKINS.

Jesup, Ga. March 3, 1887.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

The man who goes into the congressional race in this district hoping that the protectionists have enough money and votes to elect him will be the most badly disappointed politician that ever sought office in this state. There are not enough protection votes in the district to give him a respectable minority, and the time has not come when money can secure an office in this state, although it will no doubt be the case if the protectionists ever get the upper hand.—Fort Payne Journal.

Housekeepers will find that the price of fruit jars has advanced. This is caused by the going out of blast of all the green glass factories in the states on the last day of June, not to begin work again until September 1st. The custom in New England of canning fruits and berries is so general that the quantity of fruit jars now consumed is enormous.

Slagg, the famous Yale pitcher, and Caldwell, stroke of the winning Yale crew, are both to become preachers. If they preach as well as they displayed their muscular power they will make runners tremble.

HOW PROTECTION EFFECTS FARMERS.

Household Articles Taxes for Manufacturers and not for the Government.

J. S. Moors contributes to the New York Times another article in his series about the “organized army of protection” and the “mob of consumers.” The following paper is devoted to the tax paid on oil-cloth, druggists and tapestry carpets:

Nothing is more plausible for the ignorant or the wily protection advocate than the stereotyped legend: “Tax luxuries high and put a moderate tax on common necessities.” Sometime ago I showed in the deadly parallel column that in the American tariff system it is just the reverse. For instance, a rich man who can avoid to drink a bottle of dear still wine costing \$3 or \$4 will only pay tax of at most 15 per cent., and on champagne the average duty in 1886 was 52 per cent. But the tax on castor oil was in 1886 no less than 189.28 per cent. Perhaps I am wrong, after all. There may be a greater luxury in castor oil than in a bottle of champagne or Chateau d'Yquem. The latter may bring pain. The former in general relieves it. I am therefore puzzled how to class a luxury or necessity.

Our friend the farmer who builds a new house (which protectionists may, first of all, consider a luxury) may be desirous to put down some floor oil-cloth, a druggist carpet, and even a tapestry carpet. Should the American farmer entertain such a luxury ambition as using oil-cloth he should certainly be made aware that this free, rich and great country imposes a severe tax on such extravagance, not because there is a heavy interest on the national debt to pay, nor indeed is the wanted at all, as the country is actually cursed with a surplus of \$100,000,000 annually, but simply for the best of all reasons, that there were in 1880 the following lands employed in the floor oil-cloth business, namely 1699 men, 5 women and 40 children, and these receive a total of \$723,255 wages, which would give an average of about \$25 a week to the men. Hence the duty on floor oil-cloth is 40 per cent. In 1880 the value on floor cloth produced at home was \$1,721,000. I dare say it is now at least \$5,000,000. The enhanced tax paid on this home-made product is at least \$1,720,000, and we collect in 1886 a duty of \$1,043,171, and account stands thus:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Value of floor cloth produced at home | \$1,721,000 |
| Duty on floor cloth | \$1,043,171 |
| Total | \$2,764,171 |

With these little statistics before me I beg to call the farmer's attention who has built a new house that if he wants to buy \$50 worth of oil-cloth the tax thereon is about \$14; or, in other words, he has to raise 17 1/2 bushels of wheat at 80 cents a bushel to pay an “extra tax” on \$50 worth of oil-cloth. The value of a yard of floor oil-cloth abroad in 1886 was 63 cents.

The next great luxury that the farmer's wife may desire for her room is a common druggist. Well, this luxurious article costs abroad 50 cents a square yard, and the duty thereon is 15 cents per square yard, and in addition thereto 50 per cent. ad valorem, or say altogether 71.40 per cent. Should Mrs. H. indulge in this great luxury, and, say, 100 yards only, she will have to pay an “extra tax,” as near as possible, of \$26. And her worthy husband will have to raise twenty-five and a half bushels of wheat at 80 cents a bushel, not to pay for an extra value in the carpet, but simply for the “tax.” There is at least one room left which will be furnished with that showy and lively looking carpet known as tapestry Brussels. The duty on this goods was in 1886 52.26 per cent. This carpet costs 65 cents a square yard abroad. Should the farm house parlor need forty square yards of carpet the farmer will pay an extra tax of \$16.34 and raise twenty bushels of wheat to pay the extra tax. Thus, then, furnishing his house with the cheapest kind of floor cloth and carpeting it costs him:

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| On floor cloth tax | \$1.00 |
| On druggist tax | 50c |
| On tapestry tax | 16.34 |
| Total | \$17.84 |

This may in some measure look small. But suppose there are of the 5,000,000 separate farms now in the country only 2 per cent., newly built and rebuilt, that would be 100,000 houses. If each should pay this outrageous swindling tax it would aggregate \$5,000,000. That is, this good, solid money is taken from the farmers without the least compensation to uphold the so much lauded American home system. Now, I wish my much-swindled and oppressed tax-paying friends fully to understand that if I had in my sole power to take off the whole tax or duty on floor oil-cloth, druggists, or carpets, and make them free of duty I would certainly not do it all at once. I do not believe in a policy that goes from one extreme to the other, but with free jute and free oil there is no necessity of a greater duty than 20 per cent. on the above articles, which would certainly not destroy the home industry but would rather give our manufacturers a chance to export carpet and floor cloth, and would relieve the consumers of these products of more than half the tax. But there is a cursed protection oligarchy astray that will not listen to reason. This wicked clique knows full well that protection is doomed as was the worship of Moloch and Baal. But every year of respite, though it is a galling respite, puts hundreds of millions of dollars taken annually from the pockets of the multitude into the pockets of the few thousand monopolists and corporations. And as long as that can be made to last every effort will be made to keep it up. How Mr. Morrison, of Illinois, was disposed of by the tin-plate and cotton-ties protectionists of Pennsylvania is but too well known. How Mr. Randall, a so-called Democrat, was kept in Congress by the forbearance of a Republican protection district is a matter of history. And now we have in New York a literary club known as the “Educational Organization.” Capital, \$100,000. Object of the organization, “To lay unsatisfactory candidates out” who refuse to keep up the present tariff system.

As it is my purpose to show the farmers in a practical shape and in detail the taxes they are oppressed with on account of our swindling tariff system, I shall give a detailed list as far as I have collected it. The tax monster is only in its babyhood now. But still it is as follows: Duty on lumber, \$2 per 1000 feet; on screws, 30 per cent; on nails, 40 per cent; on hinges, 40 per cent; on paint, 3 cents a pound; on slate, 25 per cent; on common window glass, 30 1/2 per cent; on plastering, 80.38 per cent; on oil-cloth, 40 per cent; on druggists, 50 per cent; on tapestry carpet, 52.26 per cent. Before I get through with this shameful tariff swindle the list of taxation will run up to several columns. I can only assure my rural friends that the real taxation expose has hardly begun yet.

FREE TRADE.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefited the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with Green's August Flower and Duescher's German Syrup, as the reduction of thirty-six cents per dozen, has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The August Flower for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and the German Syrup for Cough and Lung troubles, have perhaps, the largest sale of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted, in every town and village in civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same size. May 28/87.

The site of the city of San Diego, Cal., comprising a tract of 800 acres, was sold about twenty years ago for \$200.

A company of titled Frenchmen are raising Arabian horses on a large sphynx creek in Dakota.

THE COST OF IRON MAKING.

The Huntsville Mercury in a recent issue says: “But for the tariff on iron there would be no iron made to-day in Alabama.”

The Mobile Register says: “The Birmingham Age states the case accurately and forcibly when it says: that if protection should be removed from the iron industry, ‘The millions of dollars now being brought into Alabama to employ Alabama labor would suddenly cease to flow to the States, and the value of lands would relapse to the condition of thirty years ago.’”

Here are the utterances of three daily newspapers of Alabama in favor of protection. They argue as if there was probability of an entire removal of the tariff on iron, a condition of affairs not likely to exist in many years to come, if ever. Not many months ago a publication was made, on the authority of a distinguished banker of Birmingham, that iron could be made \$5 a ton cheaper in Alabama than anywhere else in the United States. That statement has never been denied, and assuming its correctness, which we have a right to do, there is in that fact a protection in itself which will beat down all competition and protect Alabama iron against foreign or domestic competitors.

In another place in to-day's Advertiser will be found an article from the Baltimore Manufacturers' Record, to which the attention of all the citizens of Alabama is specially invited. We venture to say it will not appear in the columns of any of the papers of this State which oppose revision and reform of the present tariff, and denounce all who do not advocate a high protective tariff as free traders. Yet the Record is the strongest sort of a protection advocate, and like the Birmingham papers can see no good in revising a law which not only robs the people, but enables those so disposed to plunder the government. It emphasizes the fact that Gadsden claims to be able to make iron at a cost of \$8.00 to \$8.50. This fact was originally published in the Gadsden Times, which is perfectly willing to let all the world know how cheaply pig iron can be made in that city. So far no other place on this continent has given as cheap figures, and the statement, be it remembered, has never been contradicted. For some reason, known only to themselves, the Birmingham papers have never published a statement of the cost of iron making in that vicinity.

But the main item to attract attention in the Record article is the statement of Mr. Tyler, the president of the Woodstock Iron Company, of Anniston. On an annual output of 75,000 tons he declares the net earnings will be \$260,000. Now if the plant of the two furnaces is worth \$1,000,000, and half that would not be a low valuation, profit would be over 25 per cent. At the valuation of \$500,000 the net earnings would be 50 per cent. Is there any business in the South declaring such profits, and is it not the clearest demonstration possible, that a tariff of nearly \$7 per ton on pig iron is not needed to induce the investment of capital in iron making in this State? Such profits are declared not on the basis of high prices, but “on the basis of the lowest price for iron in the Cincinnati market touched since 1860.”

Now we want to hear what the high protective tariff people, who want to tax everybody to death to support struggling industries, will say about a profit of over \$350 a ton on pig iron at the lowest price touched in thirty years.—Montgomery Advertiser.

Most Excellent

J. J. Atkins, Chief of Police, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: “My family and I are beneficiaries of your most excellent medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, having found it to be all that you claim for it, desire to testify to its virtue. My friends to whom I have recommended it, praise it at every opportunity.” Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption is guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup and every affection of the Throat, Chest and Lungs. Trial Bottles Free at W. A. Nesbitt's Drug Store. Large size \$1.00. No. 3.

A CALAMUS FARM.

A Quarter of an Acre Represents a Small Fortune.

From the Griffin (Ga.) News. A short time ago Col. E. W. Hammond was passing through the northern part of Fayette county, on the Newnan road, when he came in sight of a very marshy swamp that was covered with a very luxuriant growth. This excited his curiosity, as the swamp was so marshy that it seemed almost impossible that anything should grow there.

He got out of the buggy and investigated the growth, which proved to be a calamus, a most valuable drug, owing to the medicinal properties of the roots of the plant. A short distance further on he discovered a farmhouse and driving up he met an “old” gentleman sitting in front of the dwelling reading a copy of the Griffin Weekly News, who seemed to have an air of contentment and prosperity about him that at once stamped him as a person who kept fully informed, and was wide awake to the interests of diversified crops. Accosting him with a pleasant “good morning,” the colonel inquired the cause of his planting his swamp in calamus.

“I will tell you,” said he, “when I first moved on this place it was very unhealthy; my stock died rapidly, and family had no health. My wife had been in the habit of keeping calamus in the house for her own use, and she decided to plant out a small patch on the edge of the swamp. It began to spread rapidly, and in a short time the whole quarter of an acre of marsh was covered with it. The cattle drank the water from the branch on which it grew, and at once became healthy and ceased to die. It was then I first began to take an interest in the growth of the calamus, and to take pains to save the dry roots for market, as I understood that it would sell well.”

“Have you ever made a sale?” inquired the colonel.

“Yes; I shipped \$1300 worth to a Northern drug house last year from the quarter of an acre that you see down there in the swamp, and they were very much pleased with the quality of the drug, so much so, that they have given me an order for all I could raise this year. I have raised all I could for them and have orders now for \$5265 worth I will ship as soon as it can be dried sufficiently. That quarter of an acre pays me better than my entire farm, and I shall, as soon as I can get slips enough plant out the rest of the marsh. Let me give you a bunch of the roots to take home. Will you have them?”

A Maine drummer says to the Pittsfield Advertiser that the present railroad regulations are the best ever made for the drummer. He said, for instance, to an Oakland man, wants to go to Waterville from Oakland and has 300 pounds of baggage in two trunks. The truckman will get one trunk checked for him; soon after, he will go himself and get the other one checked with his ticket; then will charge the firm thirty-eight cents for excess baggage from Oakland to Waterville. So he makes thirty-eight cents. Another way—with the same baggage he buys two tickets and gets his trunks checked, and then he will give one ticket to some one else and have him go to the agent and say he has concluded to go some other way; so the agent takes back the ticket and gives him the money. This man didn't say he worked the racket this way, only it had been done so. Still another way is: Two men with excess baggage will each buy a ticket and lend to each other, so they will each have two tickets when they have their trunks checked, but after they get their checks only have one ticket each.

Mrs. George Gould is admitted by everybody but the members of her own sex to be the prettiest woman that bathes in the Coney Island surf during the present season.

The Republican.

JULY 16, 1887.

"The greatest curse I can conceive," says a manufacturer and protectionist of this District, "is cheap necessities of life." Then the protectionists turn right around and tell us that it has been the protection of American industries that has cheapened everything which is ordinarily consumed every day by the American people. Somebody's logic is at fault here evidently. Again we are treated to a pathetic incident of a poor family who raised one bag of cotton, paid what they owed and had \$13 left with which to buy many things they needed, and how they fondly hung round the store all day trying to make the pittance go as far as possible. But for a tariff tax on everything, they could have bought at least \$20 worth with that \$13, and this again does not exactly dovetail in with the claim that the tariff has cheapened everything. It is a hard problem.

CURRENT NOTES.

SCHOOL FUNDS.

Total Amount Public School Funds for Calhoun County, Oct. 1st 1886 to Oct. 1st 1887.

| T. R. | White. | Col'd. |
|-------|--------|--------|
| 12 | 405 | — |
| 13 | 541 | — |
| 14 | 79 | — |
| 15 | 95 | 22 |
| 16 | 122 | 89 |
| 17 | 232 | 178 |
| 18 | 243 | 33 |
| 19 | 258 | 52 |
| 20 | 363 | 101 |
| 21 | 304 | 95 |
| 22 | 363 | 213 |
| 23 | 485 | 355 |
| 24 | 263 | 89 |
| 25 | 42 | 25 |
| 26 | 151 | 22 |
| 27 | 392 | 47 |
| 28 | 150 | 146 |
| 29 | 311 | 58 |
| 30 | 417 | 118 |
| 31 | 153 | 71 |
| 32 | 366 | 20 |
| 33 | 473 | 294 |
| 34 | 275 | 219 |
| 35 | 553 | 278 |

It is hoped that the Trustee will arrange to pay out every cent of the above amounts. Trustee will remember that this is the month for the enumeration of the children between the ages of seven and twenty-one. Remember your school money, for the next two years, depends upon this enumeration.

G. B. RUSSELL.

County papers please copy.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

To Teachers, Township and County Superintendents:

Believing that the teachers institute, provided for by act of the late Legislature, can and should be made the means of arousing in the public mind a deeper interest in the cause of education, and of securing better qualified teachers for our public schools, I am particularly anxious to have them attended. I earnestly urge the teachers and superintendents to secure their best endeavors to secure a large attendance at these institutes, which, for the white teachers of the State, will be held at the following times and places:

Athens, July 15-23rd, to be conducted by Prof. T. J. Mitchell, President of Florence Normal College.

Attala, July 25th-30th, conducted by Prof. J. A. B. Lovett, Superintendent of Madison County, and editor of Alabama Teachers Journal.

Greenville, August 1-6, conducted by Prof. S. H. Bartlett, Superintendent of the public schools of the city of Montgomery.

Scottsboro, August 15-20, conducted by Prof. Mitchell, of Florence.

LaFayette, August 22-27, to be conducted by W. F. Slaton, Superintendent of the Atlanta Public Schools.

Troy, August 29 to September 3, also by Mayor Slaton, of Atlanta.

On Friday of each of these institutes the instructors will conduct an examination of all applicants present for scholarships at the Nashville or Florence Normal Colleges, in Geography, Grammar, Arithmetic, Algebra, U. S. History, and applicants must show some familiarity with Physiology, Geology, Rhetoric and Book keeping. No one will receive a scholarship who does not stand a satisfactory examination at some one of these institutes.

The citizens of the towns in which these institutes are to be held have kindly promised to give free entertainment to teachers attending. On application to the County Superintendent were told,

reduced rates can be secured on railroads.

Two institutes have already been held, one at Shelby Springs and the other at Fayette C. H. Both of them were well attended and resulted in much good. I hope to be able to arrange for one or two other institutes for white teachers free. If there are towns willing to do this, I hope they will communicate the fact to me without delay.

FOR COLORED TEACHERS.

Two will be held in East Alabama, under the general superintendence of Prof. B. T. Washington of Tuskegee, two in West Alabama, to be conducted by Prof. W. B. Patterson of Marion, and one in North Alabama, under the general superintendence of Prof. J. A. B. Lovett of Huntsville. Correspondence with them as to time and place is invited.

Teachers from any part of the State may attend any or all these institutes for their race without any charge for instruction.

I hope this circular letter will be widely distributed for information, and shall be specially obliged if the press will keep the dates of these institutes, and their importance to the cause of education, before the public and urge teachers to attend.

SOLOMON PALMER,

Supt. of Education.

Let Calhoun be well represented at Attala.

G. B. RUSSELL.

NICE PLACE TO LIVE.

Bloody Record Made by the Denizens of Indian Territory.

Point Smith, Ark., July 7.—Parties just from Lake West, Choctaw Nation, report a series of tragedies last week in that section. Joseph Mayo and his brother-in-law, Mike Johnson, became involved in a fight over some trivial matter, and E. M. Mayo, a brother of Jeff, attempted to separate them. Jeff was stabbed several times, and E. M. Mayo was seriously if not fatally cut, and Johnson was badly wounded by being struck several times with a blow-point, though he was able to make his escape.

In the same locality, a man named John Frey was assassinated by his neighbor, George Phillips, who shot his victim from ambush, and then fled the country. Frey had been Phillips' neighbor for some time, and he had failed to return, and a falling-out over some matter led to the murder.

A negro, residing just above Lake West, who was suspected of being a horse-thief, was called to the door by a party of men and shot to death.

John Jones, a non-resident at Horse Prairie, Choctaw Nation, was seriously if not fatally shot by a fisherman on Red River.

This makes over a dozen murders reported from Indian Territory within two weeks.

Mrs. Pickett's Expenses.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—The expenses incurred by Mrs. Pickett and her son in attending the reunion of Pickett's division and the Philadelphia brigade have been defrayed by the boys in blue. As soon as it was learned that Pickett's division had voted to settle the bill, W. S. Stockton, of the seventy-first Pennsylvania regiment, said that two members of the brigade at once notified the division that Mrs. Pickett and her son were considered the guests of the Philadelphia brigade, who deemed it an honor to act as host to the lady, whose presence on the battlefield had added so much to the pleasure of the reunion.

A Mother's Fatal Mistake.

SOMERSET, Ky., July 7.—The little two-year-old child of Mrs. John Vaughn, living on this place, was accidentally poisoned yesterday morning. The mother of the babe had been very ill for some time, and the attending physician prescribed small doses of opium for relief. The child was taken suddenly ill, and the mother, not knowing what the poison contained, gave the child a small portion of one. She became violently ill soon afterward and died before a physician could be procured.

Earthquake Investigation.

MEXICO, July 9.—Professor T. S. Clarke, of Harvard, is here under the auspices of the Mexican government, engaged in the investigation of traces left by the earthquake of May 19th succeeding shocks. The damage to the city is complete, not a house being uninjured. The people of the ruined town, San Juan, are living in rude huts. One hundred and sixty-nine persons were buried in the ruins caused by the last shock.

The Shock Killed Her.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 7.—Mrs. Mary A. Watson, who had been ill for some time, died at her home in Carroll county, Tenn., last night. She was 80 years of age, and was a native of Tennessee. She was married recently, and her husband, Mr. Watson, was having trouble with the master's father in Overton county, Tennessee, seven years ago. Mrs. Watson died upon the bed of her husband's apprehension.

Whitaker will be taken to Tennessee this week for trial.

Oil Discovery.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.—The Times-Democrat reports this morning an account of the discovery of oil near Nacogdoches, Tex., where wells were driven by the New Orleans Petroleum Prospecting company. Six wells have been driven or bored, one of which is another 20 feet deep, but oil is found at a depth of eight feet. Nine barrels of oil from these wells were received here yesterday.

Mormon Murders.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 11.—Trouble is brewing in the upper parts of this state between Mormon missionaries and members of other denominations. Last Sunday a Methodist pastor was assaulted in his pulpit by a Mormon Elder Joseph Thorpe and several of his sympathizers and converts. Knives were drawn but no blood was spilled. Thorpe and six of his converts were arrested.

Severe Wind and Rain Storm.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 8.—Dispatches from Little Rock and Jacksonville, Ark., state that these places were visited by a severe wind and rain storm yesterday afternoon. The Baptist church at Little Rock was blown down, and several other buildings were completely destroyed. It is impossible to estimate the loss to crops and property. So far as accounts there have been no loss of life.

A Railroad's Earnings.

BOSTON, July 8.—The gross earnings of the Boston, Topsham & Santa Fe railroad for May were \$1,554,756; increase over the same month last year \$255,453; net earnings \$858,171; increase \$183,121. For five months the earnings of the road amounted to \$7,749,733; increase over the same period of last year \$1,111,144; net \$3,491,021; increase \$1,723,751.

Shooting Work of a Lunatic.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 9.—A special from Jonesboro, Ark., says yesterday a mad dog of the west bound train at that place, and walking in a small crowd of people, drew his revolver and fired three shots, killing one man and fatally wounding another. The man was captured, and the dog was shot.

AMERICANS IN ENGLAND.

THEIR NUMBER GRADUALLY INCREASING EACH YEAR.

It is Believed That There is To-Day About Two Hundred Thousand Americans in London—Hampden Bill's Popularity—Various Other News From Abroad.

LONDON, July 8.—The number of American residents and visitors at present in London is unprecedented, and their large increase is attracting general attention. The time was not very long ago when the presentation of America to the queen and their participation in public receptions, exhibitions, formal ceremonies, etc., were rare events, but now they have become among the most common occurrences; and, indeed, such occasions would nowadays seem conspicuously strange and lacking in their ordinary features if the Americans were not in some way connected with them.

Although Americans have been noticeably prominent in London society for some time, and particularly so during the jubilee to which the numerous strength of their representation here was not at any time so apparent as Monday, the anniversary of American independence, but the attempts of some of them among them many were paying their first visit to England and realizing the difference between the American and the English mind, and the indignation of many and patriotic citizens of the United States. A careful estimate reveals the fact that there are now in London about 200,000 Americans, including residents, pleasure seekers, business sojourners, politicians in search of relaxation from intricate labor, professional people and last, but not least in numbers, tourists to royalty and nobility and hunters, and the influence of the fact that the average will be kept up, if not increased, in the future.

Some of the more showy of the professional and business visitors, both male and female, have managed to turn to good account their recognition as tourists of royalty and nobility, or of the public to their shortening visits with the glare of princely patronage, but in many instances even this device has failed to convince the British public of the superiority of their representations. The fact that they claim upon their own to be the best of their kind is not a very strong recommendation.

Probably no American who has visited London for purely business, or for that matter speculative purposes in many years has been more free from the vice than Buffalo Bill and certainly no American has received more conspicuous attention from the royal family and the aristocracy. American individuality has been in marked contrast to the very many examples of obsequious flattery furnished by others in pursuit of sovereigns and potentates through the endorsement of persons in high place and has contributed largely toward his success here. All of the peculiar features of his show combined and elevated him in the respect of every one who at a glance manifest independence and patriotism and detests the artifice of a flatterer and the hanger on to the skirts of some high or powerful person. The famous circus of the queen's birthday, division of the management of justice of London, in opposing the case yesterday reflected the opinion as to which master speculator pursued in many years has been more free from the vice than Buffalo Bill and certainly no American has received more conspicuous attention from the royal family and the aristocracy.

The Hon. Justice William O'Brien, of the queen's bench, division of the management of justice of London, in opposing the case yesterday reflected the opinion as to which master speculator pursued in many years has been more free from the vice than Buffalo Bill and certainly no American has received more conspicuous attention from the royal family and the aristocracy. American individuality has been in marked contrast to the very many examples of obsequious flattery furnished by others in pursuit of sovereigns and potentates through the endorsement of persons in high place and has contributed largely toward his success here. All of the peculiar features of his show combined and elevated him in the respect of every one who at a glance manifest independence and patriotism and detests the artifice of a flatterer and the hanger on to the skirts of some high or powerful person. The famous circus of the queen's birthday, division of the management of justice of London, in opposing the case yesterday reflected the opinion as to which master speculator pursued in many years has been more free from the vice than Buffalo Bill and certainly no American has received more conspicuous attention from the royal family and the aristocracy.

Looks Threatening.

LONDON, July 8.—Lord Salisbury announced in the house of lords this evening at the convention between Turkey and Great Britain for the administration of Egyptian affairs and not yet been ratified. He had instructed Sir Henry D. Wolff, the British commissioner, to leave Constantinople.

Call it a Nuissance.

LONDON, July 8.—An action has been commenced to restrain Buffalo Bill's Wild West show from their exhibition of the red shooting, no complaint calls it a nuisance.

Turkey Breaks Faith With England.

LONDON, July 8.—The saloon has left the Egyptian treaty to go by default. Yesterday was the last day and he withdrew his signature.

Anniversary Celebration.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 8.—The celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the reception of Sister Mary Ann McAleer into the order of Sisters of Mercy took place this morning at St. Agnes hospital. Cardinal Gibbons, who presided, was assisted by Monsignor McLaughlin and Monsignor McLaughlin. Archbishop Elder, of Cincinnati; Bishop Kahn, of Wheeling, W. Va.; Bishop Curran, of Washington, D. C.; and a large number of other prelates were present. Sister Mary Ann was born in York, Pa., the daughter of the late Thomas McAleer, a citizen of prominence. She is a sister of Mrs. McAleer, of the Sacred Heart convent, Philadelphia.

Fatal Fall of a Stone Carver.

ELIZ, Pa., July 8.—Marcus A. Shannon, of New Orleans, recently of Erie, well known as one of the most skillful stone carvers in the United States, was killed yesterday by a fall of fifty feet from a scaffold on the new government building here. He had been employed to remodel the Corcoran's capitol, and fell while examining his work. His skull was crushed in and his legs were broken. He died instantaneously. A wife and daughter survive him.

Two People Injured.

CATLETTSVILLE, Ky., July 8.—The west-bound train on the N. X. & M. V. railroad was badly wrecked at Fultz yesterday noon. The engine and baggage car were thrown over a steep embankment and Engineer McWilliams and W. B. Craft, of Newport, Ky., were severely injured. A number of passengers were quite badly hurt.

Witnesses All Murderers.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 8.—James Broome, who, while serving a term for murder, shot and killed a fellow-convict, was yesterday acquitted by a white jury. His witnesses were all men convicted of murder.

Wheeling Reunion Fund.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 9.—The finance committee of the big August reunion is meeting with success in raising funds. The board of county commissioners yesterday subscribed \$1,000 to the fund.

Mr. & Shingles.

Messrs. Nunnally & McReynolds have recently erected a No. 1 steam saw mill and shingle mill, three and a half miles south of Jacksonville, and are now prepared to fill orders promptly for all kinds of sawed lumber and shingles at moderate prices. Orders left with Crow Mountain attention. Extra fine body of timber to be sawed from.

HEART BILLS A SPECIALTY.

KENNELLY & McREYNOLDS.

CHEAP PROPERTY

—FOR—

SALE

—BY THE—

JACKSONVILLE REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND INSURANCE AGENCY.

The following described property comprises some of the choicest and cheapest in Calhoun county. For particulars address as above.

No. 1--C. Martin.

Two Hundred and Sixty acres (260, 125 acres cleared, 25 acres in Grass, 1 of which is very fine meadow, one of the finest in the state, has and excellent orchard. Is well improved with a good dwelling, good tenant house, barns, stables, etc., good gin furnished with latest improvements and machinery; also an excellent business house. 12½ miles from Jacksonville, 11 miles from Anniston, 9 miles from Weavers, 6 miles from E. & W. R. 1. 1 miles from Alexandria. Best society. Good business stand one of best in Calhoun county.—\$8000.

No. 2--Wm. Reed.

Eighty acres, 9 miles from Jacksonville, 3 miles from Cross Plains, two railroads pass through. E. & W. R. and E. & W. under cultivation—\$500.

No. 3--J. L. Hughes.

About 120 acres, Calhoun county, on Terapine creek, 8 miles east of Cross Plains. E. & W. R. runs 1 mile through the place. 75 acres bottom, 15 to 20 acres farming, 60 to 75 acres in cultivation. 250 acres well timbered. Extensive iron bed and probably large quantities manganese several springs. Half interest in slate quarry reserved.

No. 4--F. Dodgen.

One Hundred and Sixty acres, 1 house with five rooms framed, 2 wells, tenant house, 1 framed oration or store house, 65 to 70 acres cleared, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891

Jacksonville

Republican

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1887.

PRICE \$1.50 A YEAR.

HIGH NOON.

BY WALLACE P. REED.

There was not a more daring and desperate in Bazaine's army than Pierre Danton.

When Pierre volunteered to go into Quinquambo, to see what the Mexicans were doing, it never occurred to him that there was the slightest danger.

Quinquambo was a little mountain village, with a small garrison and Pierre determined to appear as the role of a deserter. The son of a Spanish mother, he did not look much like a Frenchman, and spoke the language of the country like a native.

But there was one thing that the scout had not thought of. Col. Campos, then commanding the post of Quinquambo, had served on the Mexican post in the early part of the war. If Pierre had known this fact he would have blown out his brains rather than play the spy in the vicinity of the terrible Campos.

At sunrise the Frenchman walked boldly into the village and gave himself up to the first sentinel he met.

His story was plausible enough. He had lost faith in Maximilian and his cause, and had grown weary of hard fighting and scanty rations. Moreover, he had fallen in love with a black-eyed senorita, and could no longer bear arms against Mexico.

The sentinel called a corporal, and the story was repeated. To these simple soldiers it seemed that the deserter was telling the truth, and nothing but the truth.

"Ah, that French devil, Bazaine!" said the corporal, "he is frightened, is he not?"

"Comrade," replied Pierre, "you have spoken truly. Bazaine is a traitor. His men are deserting by hundreds. They have nothing to eat, and the usurper is without money to pay them."

"In a few weeks they will be driven into the sea," said the enthusiastic corporal.

"You speak like a prophet," answered the spy.

In the presence of Colonel Campos the Frenchman measured his words. The veteran listened without showing any interest or surprise. His brown, leathery face changed its expression, and his eagle eyes were apparently fixed upon the ground.

"And you would serve the rebel?" he asked, coldly.

"Try me," was the enthusiastic response.

"How am I to know that your story is true?"

"The barbarians," he growled. "They will butcher me in cold blood. I doubt whether they will be kind enough to hang me. That Campos looks like a fiend, and the chances are that he is even now inventing some diabolical torture. Well it is the fortunes of war."

Quinquambo did not look very interesting to the spy as he sat there propped up against the Colonel's headquarters. There was a plaza and a few scattered houses around it, except on one side, where they had been destroyed by fire. There were no citizens. The inhabitants had all abandoned the town, leaving it to the garrison.

"There are not more than three hundred of the yellow rascals," mused the spy. "Lord! Wouldn't I like to see some of our cavalry come along. They would take the place in the twinkling of an eye."

Just then two soldiers came along, and lifting Pierre in their arms, carried him to the center of the plaza. The captive at first thought that his hour had come, but the men proceeded in sullen silence to tie him to the mouth of the solitary cannon, an old-fashioned twelve-pounder, pointed at the vacant side of the square. They lashed him with his breast to the muzzle of the gun so securely that it was impossible for him to move.

Pierre thought of the brutal British fashion of blowing Indian rebels from the mouth of a cannon, and wondered whether he was to be served in the same way.

"It will be talked about all over Mexico," said Colonel Campos, coming up. "The French will get it into their heads that they are all to be treated in this way, and very few will be willing to face such a death."

"Comrade," said Pierre to one of the soldiers, after the Colonel had gone, "does he mean it?"

"When the noonday sun strikes that," replied the soldier, "it will be all over."

Pierre looked, and noted an iron framework over the breach of the gun. On the top of this was a round object so bright and dazzling that it made his eyes blink.

"I do not understand," he said.

"The burning glass there," explained the soldier, "is so placed that it fires the powder exactly at noon. It never fails."

The victim shuddered. There was something horrible in the idea of being killed by the bright luminary whose rays had all his life given him light and warmth.

He knew that even in the large cities of Mexico what was called the midday gun was fired in this ingenious fashion during the dry season. For six months in the year there was never a cloud in the sky, and the action of the lens was as sure as fate itself.

The guard paced up and down his post, and Pierre was left to his meditations.

He struggled until his strength was gone, trying to loosen his bonds, but it was useless.

Higher and higher in the heavens moved the flaming orb. Surely it was noon!

The half-fainting prisoner held his breath. The muscles of his face twitched nervously, and his eyes were fixed with an intense stare upon the other end of the gun.

Like the echo of an echo came a familiar sound wafted upon the mountain breezes.

"God!" gasped the miserable man through his pallid lips.

Was it a bugle? Even if it was it was too late. If relief came it would have to be at once.

Louder, clearer, sounded the triumphant note, giving forth the sweetest ring that the listener had ever heard. He threw his head back and the light of hope and courage danced in his eyes.

"The devil!" he shouted, "whether I am saved or not, these yellow dogs will soon bite the dust!"

The Mexicans heard the French bugles, and in another moment Quinquambo was in a tumult of disorder.

But the defenders of the town, weakened by the departure of their comrades in the morning, were unable to cope with anything like a strong force, and no sooner did the French dash through the outposts than the Mexicans fled to the woods, fully half of them being shot down before they reached shelter.

Pierre's bonds were cut by a trooper, who, with three whacks of his sabre set the prisoner free. To Pierre's immeasurable gratification, Colonel Campos and his command had been captured on the way and brought to town by the raiders.

"I must see him," said the spy. "I have a little settlement to make with him."

Boogi "Sacre!" yelled Pierre, "I had forgotten all about the gun!"

The smoke slowly lifted, and on the open side of the plaza was seen a group of dead and dying Mexicans. The discharge had occurred just as the prisoners were marching by.

One of the unfortunates was lying on his face, but his uniform showed him to be an officer of high rank.

Pierre turned this man over, gave one look at his face, and then fell upon his knees in a prayer of thanksgiving.

In the dead man he had recognized Colonel Campos!

ALABAMA NEWS ITEMS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF ALABAMA.

Whooping cough at Eutaw. Colbert county wants a fair next fall.

Attalla is to have a charcoal furnace.

Big Methodist meeting at Union Springs.

A mad dog killed at Scottsboro last week.

The Russellville Idea favors a protective tariff.

The new hotel at Decatur will contain 50 rooms.

The salvation army has gone to Montgomery.

The interest due on our state bonds is \$150,000.

Mrs. Frame has been preaching in Gadsden 2 weeks.

Montgomery has started another new broom factory.

The Hartselle index has discarded its patent outside.

The Mercury is calling for a new jail in Madison county.

A dead baby was found in the creek at Tusculum last week.

The name of Slip Up postoffice has been changed to Simpson.

A. B. Cooper 57 years old died near Union Springs last week.

Editor Grubbs has been presented with a new pair of scissors.

H. McVay Moore has been appointed Sheriff of Lauderdale.

Blount county is going to spend \$16,200 on a new court house.

Troy will entertain the State Agricultural society on August 3.

Tuition in the University of Alabama is now free to all students.

Teachers' Institute at Athens free to all, from July 18 to July 23.

There is a young lady near Russellville named Miss Sallie Gadsden.

The Birmingham Evening News is to be turned into a morning daily.

A negro boy made hash out of a white boy at Greenville last week.

A telephone is being talked of between Birmingham and Huntsville.

Birmingham and Memphis will be connected by rail by October 1st.

Jo Price was crushed to death by the cars at Birmingham last week.

A starch factory wanted at Decatur to stiffen her much watered stock.

The Morgan County Agricultural Wheel meet at Hartselle on July 16.

J. A. V. Lovett of Huntsville is suggested for State Superintendent next year.

Mrs. Kate Warren has been elected organist of the Tusculum Presbyterian church.

Two negro boys shot and killed two colored children near Selma recently out of sheer devilment.

The next meeting of the Morgan Pomona Grange will meet at Danville on July 29 and 30 1887.

First of last July Decatur had a population of 1300, and by actual calculation she now has 2,411.

Col. Jos. Hodgson, editor of the Register, goes in again as register in chancery of Mobile county.

The Y. M. C. A. of the northern district of Alabama will meet at Decatur on the 22nd of July.

Fred Marx, a Jew, goes to the coal pit at Birmingham for stealing a gold ring from another Jew.

The Decatur Free Lance is advocating the shot gun policy as a means of getting rid of Mormon Elders.

The Age claims that the big car works from Ohio are to be located at Birmingham instead of at Decatur.

750 acres of land, one mile west of Huntsville, sold last week to a New York company for \$75,000.

A. C. Lance fell from a 2d story building at Decatur last Saturday, wrenching his back and spraining his ankle.

Mrs. E. W. Petty has been sending Editor Kellar Irish potatoes from Leighton that weighed 11 pounds each.

J. J. Barclay & Co., with ex-judge E. H. Foster as attorney, have established a real estate agency at Decatur.

Fitzhugh Thornton was accidentally killed at Tusculum last Saturday by Fred Alexander while fooling with a pistol.

The Bellingreen News says Rev. Jas. Gibson concluded his recent Masonic address at Russellville amid rapturous applause.

J. H. Simpson goes in as circuit clerk of Colbert county, and Capt. Kolb gets the portfolio as commissioner of agriculture.

Louis Jordan, 16 years old stable boy, broke Coats in the heart with a barlow knife near Eutaw and killed him instantly—both negroes.

Some two weeks ago Jas. Drake had his head cracked by a falling scantling at Decatur, from the effects of which he died a few days ago.

The North Alabamian says Alabama is in a better financial condition now than she has been in many years, and it is due to Depreciation rate.

Prof. Herbert Langworthy is the author of "Ever True," a beautiful waltz, which can be had for 60c by addressing Cooper & Lovett at Huntsville.

The Alabama Baptist State Convention is now in session at Union Springs and Birmingham has offered that body \$170,000 in land and money to move toward College from Marion to that city.

Reed Townsend, a prisoner in the Huntsville jail murdered Tim Anderson with an iron bar while the latter was discharging his duty as an employee of the prison.

The Russellville Idea referring to the late celebration at that place says: The address by Hon. Jas. Gibson, on the subject of "Progress," was learned, eloquent and profound, and was delivered in a style at once pleasing and entertaining.

One of our exchanges apologizes for not publishing an item of news about a bride and groom, giving as a reason that the wind blew away the copy.

Mrs. Augusta Evans Wilson, of Mobile, has written another novel, which will be out, it is said, sometime in September. Its title is "At the Mercy of the Tiberians."

It is time the Gadsden people were waking up. The Times says: So far as we know there is not a town or village in Alabama of 1000 or more inhabitants which has not better churches and better school houses, and has made more provision for the education of their people than Gadsden.

The Board of County commissioners of Lowndes County have cited over a hundred tax payers to appear before it on the 2nd Monday in August and show cause why their assessment should not be raised.

Brother Jourd White, of the Moulton Advertiser, says watermelons have begun coming into Moulton, but they are so high priced that a newspaper man can't buy them. Is it possible Brother White has been wasting so much of his life publishing a newspaper and is not able to get a watermelon without paying a tariff duty thereon?

"Uncle George" Shuford, one of the best known and most respected colored men about Hayneville, and who is nearly a centenarian, fell from his steps with a hatchet or chop axe in his hand, and striking his face on it inflicted an ugly wound, extending from his left eye to the right cheek bone, which nearly cut his nose off.—True Citizen.

All reports from the surrounding country represent crops of cotton and corn as very promising. There has been plenty of rain everywhere, a few complaints of too much, but these cases are rare. Field hands work well and there is little difficulty found in subduing the grass, etc. Our planters are cheerful and full of hope for the best crop that has been made of late years.—Marengo News.

It was stated yesterday by those claiming to be informed on the matter, that next week engineers would arrive and commence the immediate survey of the Selma and Cahaba valley railroad; that dirt would be broken in thirty days, and that the road would be completed to Centerville by the first of January. We cannot vouch for the accuracy of this report, but we know it is a consummation devoutly hoped for by the citizens of Selma.—Selma Times.

Financially, there is a healthy state of affairs up at Gadsden. The Times says: Some of the notes are falling due for real estate that was bought here last winter, and they are being paid promptly. And some parties have cashed their notes for the deferred payments on real estate that were not due for nearly 2 years yet. This shows the confidence that our people have in the prices of real estate holding up, and shows, furthermore, that money is easy in Gadsden.

The following from the Decatur News will give some idea of how real estate is selling and advancing in price in that part of the State: The farm of the late Henry Grizzard, three miles south of town, was sold Wednesday by real estate agent S. A. Sparkman, Esq., to Herndon Bros., of Birmingham for \$100 per acre. This land could not have been sold for \$5 per acre twelve months ago. On the same day Mr. Sparkman sold 150 acres of the R. B. Day farm, a part of the old homestead of the late William Grizzard, six miles south of the city, at \$50 per acre.

This is the chaste and elegant manner in which an Alabama editor speaks of a Georgia editor. "The editor of the Georgia-Alabama Tallassee 'Progress' in a recent issue sets up a whine for \$30,000 of the people's money to be voted for a free school at Tallassee. We admit that if there is any one on earth that needs education it is the horse editor of the 'Progress.' He will have to bind a piece of fat meat to the back of his neck and draw his brains near enough to his head to get a focus on Webster's blue-back speller before he can understand that a patent sheet printed in Georgia does not control the laws of Elmore county."

On last Tuesday evening, Mrs. Sam. Speegle, living near Falkville, was struck by lightning. She was at home, all alone, except her infant babe, which was asleep at the time the accident occurred. Mrs. Speegle was in the act of putting some bottles on the mantle-piece, on which was sitting a kerosene lamp filled with oil. A current of electricity ran down the

chimney, broke the lamp, ignited the oil, which splattered in Mrs. Speegle's face and set her clothing on fire and also the house. Mrs. Speegle was not damaged by the lightning except in one foot which was badly mutilated, two toes were entirely cut off and the ankle bone so terribly injured that amputation became necessary. Fortunately Mr. Tabscott was passing the house at the time, and but for his presence, the house, unfortunate woman and innocent babe would all have been consumed by the fire.—Decatur News.

We are glad that the light is beginning to break upon us. We see the clearing in the distance and are inclined to strike for it. See what railroads have done for Birmingham, Montgomery and other cities. There are the results. We have lands in Pickens that would be worth thirty or forty dollars per acre, if situated near a railroad. We have an intelligent, industrious and enterprising population. Our farmers have their clubs in every section of the county, and are alive to their great interests. All they want is cheap and regular transportation for their products to the markets of the country. They can then sell and buy when and where they please. They can patronize those places that offer the greatest inducements. They will not be bound hand and foot to any market. We hope our friends will push on the work.—West Alabamian.

Two Certain Cures of Poison Oak. Gentlemen—Three years ago I was poisoned with oak vine. The poison broke out on my body and face. One large bottle of S. S. S. entirely cured me. My case was perfect test of the power of S. S. S. as a blood purifier.

A friend of mine had been cured of a similar poison by S. S. S., and it was through his recommendation that I took it. So here are two certain cures of poison oak by Swift's Specific. Yours truly, ARTHUR W. WHITE, Cor. Carroll and University Sts. Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 28, 1887.

A Capitalist's Case. E. S. Mitchell is the wealthiest man in Corinth, Miss. He has been retired from active business for years. His word has the greatest influence in his community. He has long been a staunch advocate of S. S. S., and here is the cause of his great faith and his friendship for the medicine: Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen—I had had rheumatism for twenty years in my arms and shoulders, and some time ago I underwent a course of S. S. S., taking a dozen or so bottles. It entirely cured me, and I very cheerfully give this testimonial of its virtues in my case.

E. S. MITCHELL, Corinth, Miss., Feb. 17, 1887. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Interesting Experiences. Hiram Cameron, Furniture Dealer of Columbus, Ga., tells his experience thus: "For three years have tried every remedy on the market for Stomach and Kidney Disorders, but got no relief, until I used Electric Bitters. Took five bottles and am now cured, and think Electric Bitters the Best Blood Purifier in the world." Major A. H. Reed, of West Liberty, Ky., used Electric Bitters for an old standing kidney affection and says: "Nothing has ever done me so much good as Electric Bitters." Sold at fifty cents a bottle by W. M. Nisbet.

Philadelphia Record: A man may bathe on Sunday, it seems; but not in a public bath-house. If he have no private bath-room he must wait until another day. Such is the law in this great commonwealth.

Mr. Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist, will leave England in September for a visit to the United States. He has many admirers in this country.

On a hot holiday Coney Island finds foot room for about 100,000 people.

JULY 28, 1887.

THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

HE IS IN NO HURRY TO SIGN THE ANGLO-TURKISH TREATY.

By meeting the Egyptian Question Against the Sultan's Will, He Expects to Secure Some Substantial Advantage.

Various Other Foreign News.

London, July 17.—The Sultan of Turkey is holding off from the ratification of his agreement with the British special commission, obviously with the intention of making the best possible terms for signing or rejecting the treaty, as the case may be, and in doing his action is not altogether to be condemned as savoring of duplicity or any other species of knavery. The same sort of a game has been practiced upon him by one or another of the European powers until he has become thoroughly acquainted with the benefits accruing to the "party of the first part" from transactions conducted upon methods of questionable honesty, and he has come to avail himself of them by treating the tables.

With Germany, England and Italy on the one hand trying to sign the treaty and Austria and France on the other demanding that he shall not sign, while Austria, having all that she can attend to nearer home, makes no definite decision one way or the other, the Sultan can well afford to temporize. Had the assembling of the Bulgarian assembly and the immediately subsequent election of Prince Ferdinand been deferred until now or later, the Sultan would in all probability have been compelled to make his decision specifically known and abide the consequences, but the recent events at Tirnova have fortunately come to his aid and the Turkish government by skillfully playing the Egyptian question against the Bulgarian question will likely realize substantial advantage from one or the other.

The same powers that are interested in the Egyptian matter are also deeply concerned in the Balkan difficulty. The former question can wait, but the latter is now in such shape that its settlement cannot be much longer delayed. For the same reason that he has neglected to sign the Egyptian treaty the Sultan has also put off his acceptance or rejection of the sovereignty of Prince Ferdinand. He professes that both of the questions shall be settled by the powers, leaving the parties to avail themselves of the strongest side in both cases, for both will undoubtedly be anxious to see satisfaction of the same combination of powers.

As things now look the parties will side with Russia, in the belief that whatever the ultimate outcome of the Egyptian matter may be, Turkey cannot fare much worse in the settlement than she has been treated in the negotiation of Egyptian affairs during the last five years, while in the final adjustment of the Balkan question she is likely, as the price of her good offices to Russia, to get something substantial in the way of territorial guarantees that could not be obtained in the face of Russia's opposition. It is a very pretty fight, as matters now stand, and Turkey, enjoying the, to her, entirely new experience since she became a European power of engaging in a difficulty in which all Europe is concerned without being the "under dog," is likely to be a winner rather than the loser when the smoke blows away and the spoils are divided.

Celebrating the Fall of the Bastille.
PARIS, July 17.—The great celebration marking the fall of the Bastille began at midnight. Thousands followed through the main streets a couple of vans and carriages containing a band playing alternately the Marseillaise and the Boulanger march, "Le Revenant de la Rue." The crowd thronged in the chorus and lustily shouting "Vive Boulanger," "Vive la République," "Vive la France," etc. The people appear generally well tempered, but hostile demonstrations were made against houses not decorated with tricolors and torchlight processions were to be seen everywhere. The streets were filled with cries of "Vive Boulanger."

A demonstration was made at the statue of Louis Philippe this morning, but it was entirely peaceful. Members of the Parisian League, 4 of other associations, with banners and trumpets, marched past the statue and deposited upon it a colossal memorial. As this was done there were no attempts at disorder.

The Bitterness Growing Heavily.
BERLIN, July 17.—A German resident of London, department of Nord, France, writes to a Mannheim journal that the anti-German feeling in London is terrible, and that it is not only the Germans who are being killed, but the German flag is being trampled in the streets daily, and it was hardly safe to venture out. He would be obliged to move to St. Pierre, as he had no hope that the persecution would cease.

The Kreuz Zeitung, referring to this letter, says it is intolerable that Germany would have to endure such treatment. "France," it says, "must be made to understand that there is a thus far and no further in the matter."

The Deutsche Tagblatt publishes in a prominent position a notice of verses, reminding France that the German hand rests upon the sword.

Why Don't He Show Them?
LONDON, July 17.—Professor Tindal, in a communication published to-day, says that he has received numerous letters from all parts of America on the Irish home rule question and they all recommend the utmost caution to Mr. Gladstone's policy. "Inas-much," says Professor Tindal, "as a desperate promoter, mischievous, and dangerous to the instructed opinion of his own countrymen, it is worth showing that American opinion is not entirely on his side."

Irish Land Bill.
LONDON, July 17.—The Unionists abstain from voting on the bankrupt clauses of the Land Bill if they are not abandoned. In the face of the threatened prolonged opposition to the bill many of the Conservatives are trying to get the government to be content to pass the less-better clauses, and to leave the remainder of the bill over till the next session.

Foreign Stocks Feel It.
LONDON, July 17.—The stock markets are in consequence of expected disturbances in Germany during the celebration of the anniversary of the Fall of Bastille, American securities are very low in response to the New York quotations. A gloomy feeling prevails most of the markets.

Habib at Sophia.
SOFIA, July 17.—The military element in the city is turbulent and is calling upon Met Petrow, the new minister of war, to resign.

A Denial by the Howler.
LONDON, July 17.—This morning's Times denies that the Marquis of Londonderry is to resign the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

KELLY & SMITH
Attorneys at Law,
Jacksonville, Ala.

Will practice in all the courts both State and Federal, and in Calhoun and adjoining counties.

TWO MEALS PER DAY.

TO INTERRUPT WORK AT MIDDAY IS A GREAT MISTAKE.

A Perseverant Custom of the Anglo-Saxon Race—Effects of Overworking the Stomach—Benefits of Occasional Fasting—The Chinese Habit.

Now, say that breakfast time is 7 o'clock. It takes a full hour afterward before it is safe to interfere with the nervous energy essential to digestion. By 10 o'clock a healthy person ought to be in good condition for work. At about 11 o'clock the air out of doors reaches the highest point of purity, or in other words, the oxygen in the atmosphere is approaching the maximum. It continues in this state until 1 o'clock p. m. The electricity following the sun is then at its height.

So we have at midday the inner and outer conditions for the greatest brain and bodily power. To interrupt work at such a time is a mistake which the Anglo-Saxon race does not realize, because it has inherited the custom of stopping to take provisions between 12 and 2 o'clock in the day.

All kinds of mental and physical work proceed by better sustained attention. The difference between an Isaac Newton and an ordinary mortal is shown in the ease with which the occupation of the day is taken up in order to do what is described as "fortifying the inner man." Newton could concentrate his mind upon a problem so as to be oblivious of all else, including eating and sleeping, for twenty-four hours. I think there is an appropriateness in comparing the too frequently loaded human stomach to an engine which is all fired and working splendidly when the fire is buried under new coals and the steam cooled down by a deluge of water. I am convinced that there ought to be an interval of at least seven hours between the two meals of the day. If there must be a brief rest from labor at noon it will be found healthier to do anything else than eat and drink.

Nature is quicker to forgive the mistake of sleeping, bathing or walking too much than the fault of overeating. The man who eats an unnecessary load of food. The theory that the stomach demands something to sustain it after a few hours from the last time it took food is as wild as that a horse should be put to work in a very little while after it has had hard service.

BENEFITS OF FASTING.

The stomach is not dependent upon work for its health, except as of course, it and the whole body must have the blood made from its digested food; but this blood does not need replenishing so often as is supposed, considering that it remains in the system and functions as an elastic element.

Disease is occasioned by the over fatigue of the digestive system, just as overwork kills the horse. Many persons of mature judgment obtain relief from bodily troubles by fasts of three days. I have often tried this experiment, and have always found that the stomach gains in tone. I have even done the seven day fast, studying and working the whole time, and believe it did me good.

Fasting for long periods has to be done intelligently or it may do more harm than good. I can fully appreciate the danger of arising any artificial course of action outside the line beyond which everyday people should go; but there is good ground for advising them to become accustomed to two meals.

When Christ sat at the well in Samaria waiting for his 60th birthday it was 6 o'clock p. m. Roman reckoning. It is never mentioned as having eaten at noon. The eating habits of his disciples were the same. The only exception to the general record was St. Peter, who is said to have eaten a noon meal on the roof at Joppa, coming from what appears elsewhere concerning him. I believe he was then only breaking his fast for the day.

The Chinese habit of eating only twice a day is confined to those who do not work in the fields. The latter mentioned class eat three times.

To break off the habit of eating the noon meal, it only requires about four days' persistent fasting. After that the craving for food will become more and more moderate and ultimately disappear. —W. Croft in Herald of Health.

Hints to Swimmers.

The expert swimmer acquires the knack of expiring a little air the instant he finds himself under water. The expert diver on any water that may have been inhaled if he has been taken by surprise by a wave or by any other sudden immersion, and he can usually hold his breath long enough to reach the surface. If not—if he is kept under water too long for his non-breathing powers—he invariably tries to breathe, and drowns, as do the police and his confederates under like conditions.

The cruel and dangerous practice among boys of ducking one another with a view to the reprehensible, much as it is to be reprehended, has saved more lives than it has sacrificed, for it teaches its victims to catch the breath almost as instinctively as does a seal.

The same end may be attained, however, by less brutal methods. The learner will begin by ducking himself in shallow water, and as the submerged condition becomes familiar, advance to diving, swimming under water, and the like, until, within the bounds of reason, it is a matter of indifference whether the head is under water or not.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Killing Rats by Strategy.

"To attempt to catch rats by traps or by poisoning them suddenly will fail," said an old rat catcher recently to a reporter. "Old rats know too much and they are caught only by kindness. To destroy them give them a good meal every day. Do not put any poison in the food, but simply prepare a dish for them daily, as a free lunch, composed of corn meal moistened with milk, into which one egg with salt to season has been beaten. At first they may not touch it, but keep it before them, making it fresh every day. They will soon try a little, and if not injured their suspicions will be allayed. In a week or ten days they will expect it and every rat on the place will be at the appointed spot for the treat. Give plenty of it so as to induce all the rats in the neighborhood to join in. Do not be in a hurry to poison them. If they eat all the food give them a larger portion next time. As soon as they have thrown off all suspicion get some phosphorus paste or other rat poison, mix it with the food, and be sure to give them enough and something to spare, so as to induce all to eat. They will either be killed or become so suspicious of all food that not a rat will remain." —New York Mail and Express.

G. J. BRIANT, Rome, Ga.

G. J. Briant sells Cincinnati Beer by the keg or bottle. When you want any send your orders to him at Rome, Ga.

G. J. Briant gives special attention to C. O. D. orders. When you want a jug of any kind of whisky send him at Rome, Ga.

G. J. Briant, Rome, Ga., want your boys in the dry counties. Send your jugs to him and he will wet them for you.

FROM OUR FOREIGN COLONEL.

How Buffalo Bill is Making in the English Guinea.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—The following letter from Buffalo Bill to Col. William Ray, formerly of the Twenty-first Indiana, and a "chum" of Buffalo Bill on the plains, has been given to the public:

"LONDON, June 23, 1887.

"MY DEAR COLONEL: It was a pleasant surprise to receive your letter. I have often thought of you and wondered what had become of you. So you are still on top of the earth. Well, ever since I got out of the mud hole in New Orleans things have been coming my way pretty smooth, and I have captured this country from the queen down. Am doing them to the tune of \$10,000 a day. Talk about show business, there never was anything like it ever known, and never will be again, and with my European reputation you can easily guess the business I will do when I get back to my own country. It's pretty hard work with two and three performances a day and the society racket at receptions, dinners, etc. No man—not even Gen. Grant—was received better than my humble servant. I have dined with every one of the royalty from Albert, Prince of Wales, down. I sometimes wonder if it is the same old Bill Cody, the bull-whacker. Well, Colonel, I still wear the same sized hat, and when I make my pile I am coming back to visit all the old boys. If you meet any of them tell them I ain't got the big head worth a con. I am over here for 'just.' Will be glad to hear from any of them. Write me again. Your old-time friend, 'BILL CODY.'"

Whisky Crookedness.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 15.—Early in June information was given to the internal revenue department at Washington that crookedness was going on at the "C. F. C." and "Carlied" distillery warehouses at Frankfort. The officers found upon examination that it was necessary to regrade 4,400 barrels, and when this was done it was found that 500 barrels were entirely empty, while 1,300 of the 4,400 were short from ten to thirty-eight gallons each. An examination held before Collector Robinson developed the fact that in one of the warehouses was found a siphon and a bucket, besides all the necessary apparatus for "qualifying." The impression seems to prevail that the whisky has been stolen. The lowest penalty that can be inflicted is the ordering out of bond the 4,400 barrels regauged. This will cost the distillers in the neighborhood of \$50,000.

A Distressing Death.

NEW YORK, July 15.—One of the saddest incidents that has ever occurred in the New York stock exchange transpired at noon today, and was surrounded by circumstances so peculiar that their occurrence caused members to suspend all business at once, without any preliminary notice from their chairman. Vice-President Hill, apparently in full health, ascended the platform to announce the sale of M. E. De Rivera, and had hardly finished when he was taken with a sudden weakness. Friends assisted him to the main entrance, but he had just passed the flight leading to the door when he expired. The announcement of his death was immediately made and a special meeting of the governing committee was called to take action. Business remains entirely suspended. The stock exchange adjourned on account of Mr. Hill's death.

Trying to Lynch Him.

PETERSBURG, Va., July 13.—Mrs. Savidge, a white lady, was outraged by Reuben Coleman, a negro, in the woods near here Thursday. Mrs. Savidge was horribly maltreated, and is now dying. Coleman was captured and lodged in jail late that night, and a mob gathered to lynch him, but the sheriff prevented the attempt. The mob was broken up and the sheriff is now endeavoring to keep the mob from the jail. The attempt was postponed. Last night a mob of twenty-five men battered in the jail doors. Coleman was taken from his cell and led to the scene of his crime, he all the time whining piteously for mercy. The sheriff quickly followed the mob, and a strong posse, and succeeded in overtaking them. Coleman was rescued with a rope round his neck after a sharp fight and carried back to jail. Another attempt to lynch him will be made to-night.

Invited to Cross the Line and Fight.

EL PASO, Tex., July 13.—E. L. Fox, a prominent contractor of this city, and James A. White recently had a falling out over some law cases. Fox challenged White to cross the line into Mexico and settle the difficulty with pistols at ten paces. Last evening the men met on the main street and the sheriff severely caned Fox as a reply to his challenge to fight. The affair caused a sensation. Fox is not tempered, and it is feared that more trouble will follow. One of the men who was with Fox in the most manly manner to give the count, though out few men care to provoke his wrath.

Bad Americans in Mexico.

EL PASO, Tex., July 13.—John Vanston and J. H. Clum, Americans, were arrested Thursday night at Paso del Norte, Mexico, for sandbagging and highway robbery. They belong to a gang who have been working Paso del Norte for months, and are wanted for other desperate crimes. They were arrested in the act of "holding up" two Mexicans. The Mexicans were highway robbery a capital crime and they will probably be shot, as the evidence is clear against them.

A Bloody Tragedy.

ATLANTA, Ga., July 15.—One of the bloodiest tragedies ever enacted in Georgia took place on the streets here yesterday just before dark. Counselman Tobie Murray shot Mr. Beavers dead. The city was filled with distinguished men—Governor Thomas, Mayor Brown and others. The crowd which gathered around the dead body was thus a notable one. The murder was the result of a business quarrel. Both men were in the livery and stock stable business.

A Sheriff's Landmark Burned.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—A dispatch from Alexandria announces the burning of an old landmark. It was the Buck building, built and occupied by Gen. W. T. Sherman when he was president of the Louisiana State seminary, a few years preceding the war, and which he vacated when he went north to enter the Federal army.

Telegraphing From a Coffin.

GUADALAJARA, Mex., July 13.—Yesterday the body of Juan Amante, a telegraph operator, lay in his coffin in church ready for burial. A companion near by heard regular taps inside, which clearly ticked out, "I am alive." Surprised, he gave the alarm, and the telegrapher, weak but still alive, was rescued and restored.

They Met Above the Clouds.

CLOUDLAND, N. C., July 13.—The Tennessee Press association, twenty-nine papers represented, met yesterday above the clouds on the top of Roan mountain, 6,349 feet above the sea. Honorable John Allison, secretary of state, delivered the oration. The association will be in session several days.

Kentucky Farmers Won't Pay Taxes.

LOUISVILLE, July 13.—Taylor county has refused to pay the railroad tax for which an order was recently issued by the Federal court. This places the farmers there in an open rebellion as in Muhlenberg.

Lumber & Shingles.

Messrs. Nunnally & McReynolds have recently erected a No. 1 steam saw mill and shingle machine, three and a half miles south of Jacksonville, and are now prepared to fill orders promptly for all kinds of yellow pine lumber and shingles at moderate prices. Orders left with Crow Bros., Jacksonville, will receive prompt attention. Extra fine body of timber to saw from.

HEART BILLS A SPECIALTY.

NUNNALLY & McREYNOLDS, apr27.

CHEAP PROPERTY FOR SALE

JACKSONVILLE REAL ESTATE, LOAN AND INSURANCE AGENCY.

The following described property comprises some of the choicest and cheapest in Calhoun county. For particulars address as above.

No. 1--C. Martin.

Two Hundred and Sixty acres (260) 125 acres cleared, 25 acres in Grass, 1 of which is very fine meadow, one of the finest in the state, has and excellent orchard. Is well improved with a good dwelling, good tenant house, barns, stables &c., good gin furnished with latest improvements and machinery; also an excellent business house. 12 1/2 miles from Jacksonville, 11 miles from Anniston, 9 miles from Weavers, 6 miles from E. & W. R. 1 1/4 miles from Alexandria. Best society. Good business stand one of best in Calhoun county.—\$4000.

No. 2--Wm. Reed.

Eighty acres, 9 miles from Jacksonville, 3 miles from Cross Plains, tw Railroads pass through, E. T. & V. and E. & W. under cultivation—\$500.

No. 3--J. L. Hughes.

About 420 acres, Cleburne county, on Terrapine creek, 8 miles east of Cross Plains. E. & W. R. runs 1 mile through the place. 75 acres bottom, 175 to 200 acres farming land to 75 acres in cultivation, 250 acres timbered. Extensive iron bed and probably large quantities manganese. Several springs. Half interest in slate quarry reserved.

No. 4--F. Dodgen.

One Hundred and Sixty acres, 1 house with five rooms framed, 2 wells, tenant house, 1 framed oration or store house, 60 to 70 acres cleared, but finely timbered, 20 to 30 acres bottom land, half cleared, other half heavily timbered with white oak, hickory &c. Two and a half miles of E. & W. R. 15 miles west Jacksonville, creek runs through the place. 1 good result. Price \$1000.

No. 5--G. W. Arnold.

Two hundreds acres, 3 1/2 miles from Jacksonville at E & W and E T & V. R. Junction. About 65 acres in cultivation, fine land, 1 well, 1 good house, 1 spring, well timbered, located conveniently to R. R. or Jacksonville. Price \$2000.

Twelve Lots \$250 to \$300 each in Jacksonville.

4 Dwellings from \$1000 to \$4000 in Jacksonville.

1 Brick store room in Jacksonville.

3 frame buildings on square at bargain.

Half interest in Lead Mine land 6 miles west Jacksonville (mineral interest reserved.)

241 acres near Jacksonville.

560 acres near Germania.

71 acres in Choccolocco Valley.

NOTICE NO. 6448.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., June 21 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the Probate Court at Jacksonville, Ala., on July 28th 1887, to wit: The SW 1/4 of Sec 24, T 13 S, R 7 E, for the SE 1/4 of Sec 24, T 13 S, R 7 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: J. M. Harris, Wm. W. Harris, George Gorey, Aaron Mend, Jacksonville, Ala.

J. M. HARRIS, Register.

July 2-16

Guardian's Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Probate Court of Calhoun county, Ala., I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, the land for the Court House door in said county, on the 1st day of August next the interest of my minor daughters, Mary A. E. and Fannie W. which is an undivided one-sixth interest each, in the following described lands commencing at the SW corner of Fraction 14 in Frae. Sec. 3 of T 12 S, R 5 east in the Coosa Land District, thence run north along the southern boundary line of said Section to a point 660 feet East of where the said line crosses the centre of the track of the Ala. G. S. R. R., thence in a north-easterly direction and parallel with the centre of the track of the Ala. G. S. R. R., thence west along the centre of the track of the last named rail road, to where it intersects the western boundary line of the SE 1/4 of said Sec. 3, thence south along the western boundary line of said quarter section, to the E corner of the Fraction 14, in said section, thence west to the NW corner of said Fraction, thence north to the SW corner of said Fraction, 14, at beginning point, containing 7 1/2 acres more or less, subject to a right of way of 50 feet of the Ala. G. S. R. R., and of 25 feet right of way of the T. & C. R. R., and to the life estate of the undersigned, in a half interest of the estate sold.

Also at same time and place, an undivided three-twentieth interest of each of said lands, in the SW Fraction, Frae. Sec. 2, T 12 (S) of Range 5, East, in Coosa Land District containing 119 acres subject to like life estate above.

J. D. HAMMOND, Guardian.

me14-87

Sheriff's Sale.

Under and by virtue of two executions issued out of the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, a 5th day of May, 1887, and directed, one in favor of J. R. Graham vs. C. D. Davis and the other in favor of E. G. Robinson against C. D. Davis. I will proceed to sell at public outcry on Monday, the 28th day of July 1887, before the Court House door, in the town of Jacksonville, Calhoun County, Alabama, the highest bidder for cash, with the legal hours of sale the following, described real estate to wit: Part of NE 1/4 of Section 10, 135 acres, also the NE 1/4 of Sec 15, 100 acres, at a township 16, and Range 8. Levied upon for the want of person property and as the purchaser, C. D. Davis to satisfy said executions. This the 13th day of June 1887.

M. W. WOODRUFF, Sheriff.

Trustee's Sale.

Under and by virtue of a Deed of trust executed to the undersigned trustee, by Ivy B. McAlpin and wife, McAlpin to secure a debt due to B. Gibson, on the 7th day of April, 1887, I will, as such trustee, under the power conferred upon by the parties to said deed of trust, having been requested in writing so to do, proceed to sell on Monday the 11th day of July 1887, before the Court House door of said county, between the legal hours of sale, the following described real estate, viz: One undivided half interest in the NW 1/4 of Sec 24 of T 13 S, R 7 E. Also one acre adjoining the above described land and being on the east side of the same, to-wit: Beginning at a stake in the mill branch on the east boundary line of said land, thence at 8 poles to a stake, thence north poles to a stake, thence west to a stake on said boundary line, said above described land, thence at 20 poles to the beginning.

S. D. G. BROTHERS, Trustee.

FREE TO ALL
Illustrated Catalogue containing a complete assortment of the following: Plant, Fruit, Seed, Book, Small Fruits, Grape Vines, Strawberry and Tree in cultivation will be mailed FREE to all applicants. NEW PLANTS, best quality, stock, lowest prices. Address: HANZ & NEUNER, LORENTZBURG, KY.

JACKSONVILLE
NORTHWEST CORNER PUBLIC SQUARE

ALABAMA

DEALER IN

DR. J. C. FRANCIS,

NOTICE NO. 6325.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the Probate Court at Jacksonville, Ala., on June 6, 1887, to wit: Robert F. Griffin, for the SE 1/4 of Sec 24, T 13 S, R 7 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Samuel A. McCall, B. Dickinson, all of Jacksonville, Ala.

J. G. HARRIS, Register.

ap27-87

NOTICE NO. 6418.

Land Office at Montgomery, Ala., June 21 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the Probate Court at Jacksonville, Ala., on July 28th 1887, to wit: The SW 1/4 of Sec 24, T 13 S, R 7 E, for the SE 1/4 of Sec 24, T 13 S, R 7 E. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: J. M. Harris, Wm. W. Harris, George Gorey, Aaron Mend, Jacksonville, Ala.

J. M. HARRIS, Register.

July 2-16

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE

The only \$3 SEANLESS Shoe in the world. Finest Calf, perfect fit, and warranted Congress Button and lace, all styles toe, AS MADE IN U.S.A. Those costing \$5 or \$6, these costing \$3. W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE. \$2.00 FINE CROCODILE \$2.50 FINE CROCODILE \$3.00 FINE CROCODILE \$3.50 FINE CROCODILE \$4.00 FINE CROCODILE \$4.50 FINE CROCODILE \$5.00 FINE CROCODILE \$5.50 FINE CROCODILE \$6.00 FINE CROCODILE \$6.50 FINE CROCODILE \$7.00 FINE CROCODILE \$7.50 FINE CROCODILE \$8.00 FINE CROCODILE \$8.50 FINE CROCODILE \$9.00 FINE CROCODILE \$9.50 FINE CROCODILE \$10.00 FINE CROCODILE \$10.50 FINE CROCODILE \$11.00 FINE CROCODILE \$11.50 FINE CROCODILE \$12.00 FINE CROCODILE \$12.50 FINE CROCODILE \$13.00 FINE CROCODILE \$13.50 FINE CROCODILE \$14.00 FINE CROCODILE \$14.50 FINE CROCODILE \$15.00 FINE CROCODILE \$15.50 FINE CROCODILE \$16.00 FINE CROCODILE \$16.50 FINE CROCODILE \$17.00 FINE CROCODILE \$17.50 FINE CROCODILE \$18.00 FINE CROCODILE \$18.50 FINE CROCODILE \$19.00 FINE CROCODILE \$19.50 FINE CROCODILE \$20.00 FINE CROCODILE \$20.50 FINE CROCODILE \$21.00 FINE CROCODILE \$21.50 FINE CROCODILE \$22.00 FINE CROCODILE \$22.50 FINE CROCODILE \$23.00 FINE CROCODILE \$23.50 FINE CROCODILE \$24.00 FINE CROCODILE \$24.50 FINE CROCODILE \$25.00 FINE CROCODILE \$25.50 FINE CROCODILE \$26.00 FINE CROCODILE \$26.50 FINE CROCODILE \$27.00 FINE CROCODILE \$27.50 FINE CROCODILE \$28.00 FINE CROCODILE \$28.50 FINE CROCODILE \$29.00 FINE CROCODILE \$29.50 FINE CROCODILE \$30.00 FINE CROCODILE \$30.50 FINE CROCODILE \$31.00 FINE CROCODILE \$31.50 FINE CROCODILE \$32.00 FINE CROCODILE \$32.50 FINE CROCODILE \$33.00 FINE CROCODILE \$33.50 FINE CROCODILE \$34.00 FINE CROCODILE \$34.50 FINE CROCODILE \$35.00 FINE CROCODILE \$35.50 FINE CROCODILE \$36.00 FINE CROCODILE \$36.50 FINE CROCODILE \$37.00 FINE CROCODILE \$37.50 FINE CROCODILE \$38.00 FINE CROCODILE \$38.50 FINE CROCODILE \$39.00 FINE CROCODILE \$39.50 FINE CROCODILE \$40.00 FINE CROCODILE \$40.50 FINE CROCODILE \$41.00 FINE CROCODILE \$41.50 FINE CROCODILE \$42.00 FINE CROCODILE \$42.50 FINE CROCODILE \$43.00 FINE CROCODILE \$43.50 FINE CROCODILE \$44.00 FINE CROCODILE \$44.50 FINE CROCODILE \$45.00 FINE CROCODILE \$45.50 FINE CROCODILE \$46.00 FINE CROCODILE \$46.50 FINE CROCODILE \$47.00 FINE CROCODILE \$47.50 FINE CROCODILE \$48.00 FINE CROCODILE \$48.50 FINE CROCODILE \$49.00 FINE CROCODILE \$49.50 FINE CROCODILE \$50.00 FINE CROCODILE \$50.50 FINE CROCODILE \$51.00 FINE CROCODILE \$51.50 FINE CROCODILE \$52.00 FINE CROCODILE \$52.50 FINE CROCODILE \$53.00 FINE CROCODILE \$53.50 FINE CROCODILE \$54.00 FINE CROCODILE \$54.50 FINE CROCODILE \$55.00 FINE CROCODILE \$55.50 FINE CROCODILE \$56.00 FINE CROCODILE \$56.50 FINE CROCODILE \$57.00 FINE CROCODILE \$57.50 FINE CROCODILE \$58.00 FINE CROCODILE \$58.50 FINE CROCODILE \$59.00 FINE CROCODILE \$59.50 FINE CROCODILE \$60.00 FINE CROCODILE \$60.50 FINE CROCODILE \$61.00 FINE CROCODILE \$61.50 FINE CROCODILE \$62.00 FINE CROCODILE \$62.50 FINE CROCODILE \$63.00 FINE CROCODILE \$63.50 FINE CROCODILE \$64.00 FINE CROCODILE \$64.50 FINE CROCODILE \$65.00 FINE CROCODILE \$65.50 FINE CROCODILE \$66.00 FINE CROCODILE \$66.50 FINE CROCODILE \$67.00 FINE CROCODILE \$67.50 FINE CROCODILE \$68.00 FINE CROCODILE \$68.50 FINE CROCODILE \$69.00 FINE CROCODILE \$69.50 FINE CROCODILE \$70.00 FINE CROCODILE \$70.50 FINE CROCODILE \$

COMER & TRAPP,

Wholesale Grocers, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants,
ALSO AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED TENNESSEE WAGONS AND DANIEL PRATT GINS
Bagging and Ties a Specialty. Try us Before Buying, and Ship us Your Cotton Next Fall.

Anniston Alabama

The Republican.

Rates of Advertising.
Transient advertisements \$1 per square, and one inch makes a square. Local notices 10 cents per line.

PERSONAL.

Miss Lou Mattison, daughter of Mr. J. L. Mattison, of Jacksonville, Tuesday, the 19th day of July, 1887, after a long and painful illness.

She was universally beloved in Jacksonville and her death has cast a shadow of sadness over the entire community.

Miss Marie Duplissis has returned to Jacksonville from her home in Mobile and will soon resume her music school.

Mrs. Abernathy and daughter, Ella, have returned to Jacksonville after a prolonged visit to the hospitable home of Maj. T. W. Francis.

Mr. Wm. Bell, of New York, spent Tuesday in Jacksonville among his many friends here.

Mr. J. H. Francis, of New York, after a stay of some weeks in Jacksonville, has returned to that city. He will make extensive investments in Jacksonville in the fall.

Mrs. Dr. J. Y. Nisbet, Miss Ada Nisbet, Mrs. Brent Clark and children, accompanied by Messrs. Ed. Nisbet and Arthur Skelton, left Thursday morning for Sulphur Springs where they will spend a month. They will be joined on Saturday by Miss Jessie Woods, of Ocala, Fla., and Miss Mamie Frank, of this city.

Misses Helen Adams and Mary Atkins, of Hampton, Ga., are visiting their uncle, Mr. David Atkins, of this place.

Mr. Ott Smith, of Ohatchie, was in Jacksonville Friday.

The game of ball between the Anniston and Jacksonville base ball clubs was very interesting, the score being 16 and 16 up to the eighth inning, when the manager of the Anniston's called the players from the field, owing to a decision of the umpire, and the game was decided in favor of the Jacksonville's.

We learn by private letter from Baldwin Miss, that Mrs. Lennie B. Griffin, wife of Barton Griffin, formerly of this county, died at Baldwin the 18th inst. She was seventy three years of age at the time of her death. She was a consistent christian and a member of the Baptist church.

The surveyors of the Georgia Central have crossed the mountain and find a good route. The road will go north of the town coming down from the mountain.

Several people went up from here Friday to Cross Plains to hear Senator Morgan speak.

The Ogden Comedy Company will give an entertainment at the old court house to-night (Saturday) and also Monday night.

The Blount County News is for Gen'l. Forney for Congress. The News does not think much of the opposition movement.

Notice to the Afflicted!

Dr. A. J. Brewster, Birmingham, Alabama, Chronic and Malignant Diseases! We treat all kinds of Chronic Diseases, Male and Female, Chronic Liver Complaint, Lung and Throat Diseases, Sore Eyes, Scrofula, Syphilis, Chronic and Acute Asthma, Rheumatism, Scurvy, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, and blood and skin diseases. We also successfully treat cancers, extract wens, tumors etc., in a few minutes, without the use of the knife, pain or loss of blood. Piles cured without the knife, or caustic. Stomach ailments cured without medicine. Diseases peculiar to females.

Will remain to first of August. Office at Jacksonville Hotel.

FOR SALE.—Fine herd registered Jersey and pure blood Jersey by a sacrifice. Apply at this office.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT

To the Memory of Matthew M. Price, who departed this life June 18th, 1887.

ALEXANDRIA LODGE No. 208, P. & A.M. June 17, 1887.

Whereas, it was the will of our most Excellent Grand Master of the Universe to call our worthy brother from our temporal Lodge below to that celestial Lodge above, where all good masons by faith hope to arrive; whilst by the strong ties of nature we are loath to give him up, yet we are, as we learn from his last declarations, satisfied that our loss is his eternal gain, and we fully anticipate that when the Lion of the Tribe of Judah shall have fully prevailed, his body will be raised as immortal as his soul. Bro. Price was made a Master Mason at our Lodge in the year 1865, and joined the Baptist church at Post Oak Spring the same year. While our brother was not entirely free from all imperfections in life, yet the older he grew the more consistent and devoted he became in the course of the christian religion, and his place will be hard to fill. Our brother has gone from labor to refreshment where many bright lights preceded him, and the time is rapidly approaching when the Master's gavel will be sounded to call Alexandria Lodge, one by one, from labor to refreshment, and brethren, it should behoove each and every one of us, that we should be clothed in the whole panoply of a mason and a christian, that we may attain to that Sanctum Sanctorum where we believe our departed brother has gone.

Resolved, that we, Alexandria Lodge, No. 208, wear the usual badge of mourning 30 days, and that these proceedings be spread upon the records of the lodge, and that the Jacksonville REPUBLICAN be requested to publish the same, and a copy be sent to the bereaved family.

B. G. McCLELEN,
Com. W. P. COOPER,
E. T. CLARK.

MACK.

Mr. Editor:—Local items are scarce in this section, but we send a few dots. Farmers are still at work in their crops; would have been done, had it not been for the late rains. There is but little sickness in this vicinity. Scarcely any fruit, but we hope to have the pleasure of eating nice melons soon.

Mrs. Corley has just returned from a visit to Gadsden. Miss Ida Dickenson contemplates a trip to South Carolina shortly to spend some time with relatives. Miss Fannie McCollum has been a victim of toothache for some time past.

Mr. Editor I am solicited to request everybody to attend the picnic at Sulphur Springs on Tuesday next, (July 26th), to bring a basket of lunch and spend a pleasant day.

More anon,
"COUNTRY LASSIE."

Killed in a Quarrel.
PALMISTE, Tex., July 8.—Ben. Craig and John Hill were shot and killed yesterday by Green Hill, a brother of John. Craig and John Hill had quarreled with Green Hill over wages claimed to be due them for labor in the latter's tin camp. They attacked him, and in defending himself he shot them dead. He then gave himself up.

Hanging Tennessee Moonshiners.
NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 11.—Deputy United States Marshals Spurrer and Young have returned from a six week's tour of the Upper Cumberland counties in quest of still distillers. They made forty arrests but found no stills, the owners having removed and concealed them.

Stole a Skiff to Rob a Safe.
CAIRO, Ill., July 8.—At Canton, on the Cumberland, yesterday morning, a safe was robbed of \$1,400 in paper and coin by two men who stole a skiff. Fifty dollars were in coin with holes in them, and there was one \$100 bill among the paper.

Good Prospect for a Long Term.
CANTHANA, Ky., July 7.—Dr. Joseph Barker had his trial and was held over to the criminal court, his bond being fixed at \$5,000. Since the doctor's arrest another party has come forward, accusing him of the same offense.

Union Labor Party in Texas.
WACO, Tex., July 8.—The Texas Union Labor convention adopted the Cincinnati platform of the party except the woman suffrage plank, and denounced the temperance plank to make it a prohibition declaration.

WANTED to rent the store room under the hall occupied by Knights of Honor, on west side public square. Terms cheap. Apply at this office.

LADIES OF JACKSONVILLE

You have tried different preparations to clean your family silver and nine out of ten the powder scratched or the acid in the liquid injured it, and you are beginning to loose faith in all kinds. Let me assure you that I can restore it. Here is a perfectly pure preparation.

P. I manufacture it myself. Crow Bros., have the exclusive sale of it in Jacksonville, Ala. They will give you a guarantee from me to pay all damages for any injury made by use of

P. Every bottle is warranted to do all claimed for it or money refunded.

J. N. SMYTHE,
Manufacturer,
120 Clark St. Atlanta, Ga.

NOTICE.

I desire to correspond with parties (or their descendants) who were in any of the old wars prior to 1855, viz: the Revolutionary, Mexican, Florida or any of the Indian wars. A matter of business. Address
EMMETT F. CROOK,
July 23-4t Jacksonville, Ala.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

The taxpayers of Calhoun county will take notice that the Tax Assessor's assessment book for 1887, is on file in the Probate Judge's office of said county, ready for inspection by them as provided by the Revenue laws of Alabama.

EMMETT F. CROOK,
July 23-2t Judge of Probate.

What Can Be Done.

By trying again and keeping up courage many things seemingly impossible may be attained. Hundreds of hopeless cases of Kidney and Liver Complaint have been cured by Electric Bitters, after everything else had been tried in vain. So don't think there is no cure for you, but try Electric Bitters. There is no medicine so safe, so pure, and so perfect a Blood Purifier. Electric Bitters will cure Dyspepsia, Diarrhea, and all diseases of the Kidneys. Invaluable in affections of Stomach and Liver, and overcome all Urinary Difficulties. Large Bottles only 50 cts. at W. M. Nisbet's, No. 2

In Chancery.

Thomas Best vs. Jennie Best. In Chancery at Jacksonville, Calhoun Co., Alabama. In this cause it is made to appear to the Register of said court, by affidavit of W. W. Whiteside complainant's solicitor of record, that the defendant Jennie Best is a non resident of the State of Alabama and that her particular residence is at or near the city of Lexington, Kentucky, and that she is over twenty-one years of age.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a weekly newspaper published in the county of Calhoun, State of Alabama, requiring the said Jennie Best to appear and plead to answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by Monday the 5th day of Sept next, or in thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against her the said Jennie Best, defendant aforesaid.

This July 13th, 1887.

WM. M. HAMES,
July 16-4t Register.

BOWDEN & ARNOLD.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

sept 12-6m

Dr. S. G. Stone,

Jacksonville, Ala.,

Office 2nd door South of Hotel.

June 17

J. G. Hudson,

Notary Public & Ex-Officio Justice of

THE PEACE.

DeArmanville, Alabama.

Courts fourth Saturday in each month. Marriage license for sale.

Jan 5th.

NOTICE NO 6316.

LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.

April 15th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Probate Judge of Calhoun County, Alabama, on the 12th day of July, 1887, viz: Robert A. Wilkins, Jr. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Richard Gidley, Robt. Campion, George Chapman, Wm. Lench, all of Jacksonville, Ala.

J. G. HARRIS,
ap 22-6t Register.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chills, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Wm. M. Nisbet, may 2-1v.

COUNTY TREASURER'S SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE HON. COURT OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF CALHOUN COUNTY, ALABAMA.

The undersigned, J. J. Skelton, County Treasurer of said County, respectfully submits the following Report showing his receipts and disbursements as such County Treasurer from January 1st 1887 up to July 1st 1887:

| 1887. | GENERAL FUND. | DR. | CR. |
|--------|---|---------|-----|
| Jan 1 | To amt balance on hand as per last report | 451 31 | |
| | received of Probate Judge on License | 17 07 | |
| | County Judge on Co court costs | 10 45 | |
| | Tax Col'r on Co tax for 1886 | 2533 33 | |
| | Co. Judge on Co court cost | 11 65 | |
| Feb 3 | Tax Col. on Co. tax for 1886 | 2043 33 | |
| | Judge Probate on Insolvent tax lists for 1885 | 77 | |
| Mar 2 | Sheriff over pay on Election claim | 1 50 | |
| | Tax Collector on Co tax for 1886 | 2133 33 | |
| Apr 1 | Circuit Clerk | 533 33 | |
| | Co Judge on County court cost | 5 25 | |
| | Tax Collector on Co Tax for 1886 | 2600 00 | |
| | Probate Judge on License | 525 12 | |
| | Co Judge on County court costs | 14 45 | |
| May 1 | Tax Collector on Co tax for 1886 | 15 58 | |
| | Co Judge on County court costs | 2333 33 | |
| June 1 | Co Judge on County court costs | 6 20 | |
| July 1 | Tax Collector on Co tax for 1886 | 4 75 | |
| | | 533 33 | |

CONTRA.

| | |
|--|---------|
| By amount paid out on Jail and Prisoners | 102 60 |
| Roads and road service | 65 50 |
| Poor House and Paupers | 61 70 |
| Bridges | 61 70 |
| New Court House | 3274 09 |
| Registration and elections | 23 39 |
| Water for the Court House | 17 50 |
| Imprests | 101 50 |
| Convicts | 49 30 |
| Printing Stationery &c for the county | 500 27 |
| Commissioners Court and Service | 261 80 |
| Petit Jurors | 1000 25 |
| Coffins and Burials | 38 05 |
| Constables' Certificates | 272 75 |
| Indigent Poor | 40 00 |
| Grand Jurors | 563 80 |
| Jury Commissioners | 28 00 |
| Lunatics | 72 30 |
| Goods for County | 16 80 |
| Visiting Jail | 8 30 |
| Commission | 282 00 |
| Amount to balance | 5870 87 |

\$13792 97 \$13792 97

To balance on hand

I hereby certify that the foregoing is just, true and correct, this July 1st, 1887.

J. J. SKELTON, County Treasurer.

ROAD FUND.

| 1887. | DR. | CR. |
|---------|---------------------------------------|--------|
| Jan 1 | To amt bal on hand as per last Report | 128 00 |
| | Received Tax Col on Road Tax for 1886 | 633 33 |
| Feb 3 | Road Com. on | 378 45 |
| | | 30 25 |
| | | 87 50 |
| | | 62 25 |
| Mar 2 | Tax Collector | 533 33 |
| | Road Commissioner | 75 |
| April 5 | Tax Collector | 650 00 |
| May 7 | | 583 33 |
| June 2 | | 133 33 |

By amount of claims paid and canceled

Amount to balance

\$360 85 \$360 85

To bal on hand

I hereby certify that the foregoing is just, true and correct July 1, 1887.

J. J. SKELTON, Co. Treasurer.

BRIDGE FUND.

| 1887. | DR. | CR. |
|--------|---|--------|
| Jan 1 | To amt balance on hand as per last report | 45 90 |
| | rec'd of Tax Col. on bridge tax for 1886 | 663 33 |
| Feb 3 | | 510 83 |
| Mar 2 | | 334 13 |
| Apr 5 | | 133 33 |
| May 7 | | 650 00 |
| June 2 | | 583 33 |
| | | 133 33 |

By amount of claims paid and canceled

Amount to balance

\$3223 40 \$3223 40

To bal on hand

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing is just, true and correct, this July 1st 1887.

J. J. SKELTON, Co. Treasurer.

FINE AND FORFEITURE FUND.

| 1887. | DR. | CR. |
|--------|------------------------------------|--------|
| Jan 1 | To bal on hand as per last report | 1 82 |
| | amt rec'd of County Judge on fines | 55 |
| Feb 3 | Co. Agent on hire of convicts | 184 50 |
| Mar 2 | Justice of the Peace on fines | 35 00 |
| Apr 5 | Circuit Clerk | 10 25 |
| May 7 | County Agent on hire of convicts | 116 22 |
| June 2 | County Judge on fines | 10 00 |

By amount of claims paid and canceled

Commission

Amount to bal.

\$865 68 \$865 68

To bal on hand

I hereby certify that the above and foregoing is just, true and correct, this July 1st 1887.

J. J. SKELTON, Co. Treasurer.

I, Emmett F. Crook, hereby certify that the Treasurer's Report from January 1st, 1887 to July 1st 1887, has been carefully examined by the Court of County Commissioners and found correct.

This July 12th 1887.

EMMETT F. CROOK,
Judge of Probate.

FINE FRUIT, GRAPES AND FLOWERS

G. H. Miller & Son of the Rome Nursery have employed Walter V. Montgomery to sell their stock in Calhoun county. He respectfully asks the people to hold their orders for a home institution—one whose stock is acclimated, and bound to do well here. This is a great advantage that Miller & Son's stock has over more northerly nurseries.

A prime feature, beside this, is the cheapness of their stock, which ranges from 10 to 100 per cent. below others, for the very same varieties. Wait until you see plates and prices, then decide.

W. V. MONTGOMERY,
July 9-1m.

FOUTZ'S

HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

No Horse will die of Colic, Bots or Lice FOUTZ'S HORSE POWDER will prevent these troubles.

FOUTZ'S POWDERS will prevent these troubles.

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DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

JAMES CROOK, Jacksonville, Ala.
J. J. WILKETT,
Jacksonville, Ala.

CROOK, BROTHERS & WILKETT,
Attorneys at Law,
Jacksonville and Anniston.

YOUR EYE IS CAUGHT

AND

YOUR SENSE OVERWHELMED

when you enter our store, with a line of

of

Shoes & Hats

Superior in quality to any ever before offered in this market, embracing a complete line of

Zeigler Bros' Fine Shoes

In Gents', Ladies', Childrens' and

Infants' Honest Quality and

Honest Prices

Is the force which gives life and motion to our fresh, ever changing stock of

Head Gear

AND

Foot Wear.

Our Ladies' French Kid, Hand-Turned Shoes are a marvel of neatness and durability. Our

Gents Hand-Sewed Shoes

Speak for themselves.

Our Childrens' Shoes

Have only to be seen to be appreciated. We take delight in exhibiting our goods, so do not fail to call and inspect them and you will be sure to buy of us when you need them.

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Infants' Honest Quality and

Jacksonville

Republican

ESTABLISHED JAN. 21, 1837.

JACKSONVILLE, CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA., SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1887.

PRICE \$1.50 A YEAR.

ALABAMA NEWS ITEMS.

FROM ALL PARTS OF ALABAMA.

The court house, with its new steps in front nicely painted, looks like a sage and dignified judge with a new, stiff collar on—Wilcox Progress.

Mr. Rafter, the engineer of the land company, has gone to work in earnest, locating the Tuscaloosa & Friedman furnace dummy line. Tuscaloosa Gazette.

A farmer who lives near here, and who knows what he is talking about, says crops are better and larger in this vicinity than ever before—Gainesville Messenger.

The artesian well under the bluff is now 490 feet deep, and since the casing has been put in, gives a flow of about 125,000 gallons of water per day. This assures the success of a system of water works for our city.—Eufaula Mail.

The Memphis, Birmingham & Kansas City railroad, it is now said by those posted, will be ready to go into operation throughout its entire length by October 1st. The last rail will be laid in September.

Montgomery Star: We are reliably informed, though details cannot now be given for obvious reasons, that negotiations are on foot for the building here of a cotton mill of large size, invested in which will be a quarter of a million dollars.

The merry hum of the saw and ring of the hammer is heard in every quarter of our wide awake little city from the rising of the sun until the going down thereof. This is a busy place, and drones are sadly out of their element.—Russell's Idea.

The big fishing at Van's mill came off Wednesday. The pond was drained off, and is estimated that a thousand pounds of fish were caught. A large crowd attended; fish frying was the order of the day, and all enjoyed it hugely.—Abbeville Times.

Gen. Stephen D. Lee, President of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Mississippi, says that fifty-six per cent. of all the students who have attended that school are farming. It is the largest per cent. of farmer production by any Agricultural and Mechanical College in the country.—Livingston Journal.

On last Wednesday while Mr. Lancaster was cutting corn in his field, he found a rattlesnake coiled up watching a squirrel eating corn on a stalk. Mr. L. was in the act of cutting down the stalk when he discovered his snakeship. He immediately dropped the stalk and killed the reptile. It measured five feet and had twelve rattles.—West Alabamian.

It was stated by those claiming to be informed on the matter, that next week engineers would arrive and commence the immediate survey of the Selma & Cahaba Valley railroad; that dirt would be broken in thirty days, and that the road would be completed to Centerville by January 1st. We cannot vouch for the accuracy of this report, but we know it is a consummation devoutly hoped for by the citizens of Selma.—Selma Times.

Miss Nellie Haffstutler, a young lady residing in White's Beat, had removed from her right ear, on the 12th inst., by Drs. A. S. Davidson and Joseph F. Hendricks, a piece of slate pencil measuring three-eighths of an inch in length. This foreign body the young lady had carried in the delicate membrane of the ear for nine years, and yet had felt from it no pain or other distress from its presence. Dr. Davidson kindly gave us the above facts.—Mount County Dispatch.

The governor has appointed the following board of trustees for the colored university: H. M. Caldwell and Charles Wheelan, of Birmingham, for six years; Thos. G. Jones of Montgomery, Fleming Law of Union Springs, and F. M. Pater, of Greensboro, for four years; H. S. D. Mallory of Selma, J. M. Pitts of Talladega, and H. C. Gilbert of Decatur, for two years.

Birmingham Age: It is getting to be a conviction with a good many that the business of the Louisville & Nashville between here and Decatur is big enough to warrant a double track all the way. Not less than forty eight trains a day are run on this road.

Eufaula Mail: Rev. M. M. Wamboldt is now in Jacksonville, Fla., with his wife and two children. He is going soon to his home near that city, and says he will never again accept a pastorate of a church. He bitterly denies the charge preferred against him in Chattanooga, and while there he was offered money to prosecute the Times for libel, but he refused to accept it. Now that he is again at home and under his own vine and orange tree, let him rest and let him stop preaching.

Bessemer is a Phoenix when occasion requires. All the houses of the burned district will be built and more besides will be erected. Col. Jas. A. Yates, president of the Carolina company, have arrived from Charleston, and has contracted for the rebuilding at once of all the houses burned and five additional. The Natchez Improvement company began to clear away for rebuilding before the ashes were cold on their properity.

Marion Standard: An old railroad man, who is in a position to keep well posted, says there is no doubt that Marion will soon be on the line of the Birmingham & Mobile railway. We have strong faith that Marion within the near future will have two or three new railroads and will then begin a steady upward growth. For health society, morality and education Marion has no equal in the South, and if her citizens will only show the necessary enterprise she has a bright future before her.

Birmingham Age: The Age has been shown a letter from Mr. W. T. Underwood, president of the Mary Pratt Furnace company, giving the result of an experiment of making coke for furnace use from the New Castle seam of coal. The coal was washed and coked by the Woodward Iron company, and used in the Mary Pratt Furnace in this city. The result is a decided success. Birmingham need have no fear now on the coke, as this vein is from seven to nine feet thick, and covers an area of 1,000 square miles in the immediate vicinity of the city.

Eufaula: A man who has evidently gone wild over the copious flow of water from the new artesian well, says he shall hear of no more low water in the river below this point. The well will keep the river in good boating order the year round. Wonder what Columbus would give for such a well?

Cherokee Advertiser: Cherokee county now has five charcoal furnaces of which 3 are in blast and all of them turning out the finest quality of iron and furnishing employment to hundreds of people. In the near future Cherokee will be one of the greatest manufacturing counties in the south and her miles of railroad will be second to no other county. The whole county is filled with iron ore and other useful minerals and soon as these can be reached by railroads an era of prosperity hitherto undreamed of shall smile upon our people.

Linden Reporter: The Birmingham Age says Senator Morgan wants to be elected and is trying to secure the farmers' vote next year. The Age adds Senator Morgan is no statesman. May be so; but if he gets the farmers' about nine-tenths of the respectable people of Alabama—he will prove himself politician enough to be his own successor. When the Age decides that he is no statesman and the Register advises him to "stop talking about the tariff," you may bet your bottom dollar that the gentleman is a democrat whom Alabama delights to honor. The protectionists are making Mr. Morgan's election certain, and we are glad of it.

Our country is bigger than China. We have 3,002,000 square miles, and China has only 2,000,000.

GIRL IN THE GRAY DRESS.

I am a lawyer and live at Englewood, coming into the city every morning in the cars. I do not live here from choice, for I should prefer bachelor apartments in the city, but my pocketbook is not very well filled, so I have to board cheaply.

I was going in one morning, as usual, to the office, and had curled myself up in the seat, when I heard a soft voice ask: "Is that seat engaged?" and, looking up, saw a vision in a soft gray dress, with bright eyes and the loveliest color in her face, and a pair of lips I trembled to look at.

I could not keep my eyes off the young lady during the entire trip, though I suppose I was awfully rude, and even when we arrived in the city I stopped on the corner of the street to see her thread her way through the carriages.

I was even tempted to follow the little apparition in gray, and had the satisfaction of seeing her finally enter a public building, naturally concluding she must be a teacher.

My pilgrimage made me very late in getting to the office. Arriving there I found Mr. Podgarn had left a message saying he had waited an hour for me, but that as his business required immediate attention he had taken it elsewhere.

"There goes a fat fee, and one of my best clients," I said to myself, with a long drawn whistle, in which there was nothing very cheery. "Well, never mind! There is no great gain without some loss," I added, with the ghost of a smile, endeavoring to adjust the familiar old proverb to suit the circumstances.

I made no more morning expeditions. I could not afford them; but as I am making a clean breast of this matter, telling the truth, I may as well own that I did make various changes in my hour in the hope of meeting the fair traveler.

It was an accident, however, that brought us finally together. We had been bowling along for some time at the usual speed, when all at once, there was a jar and a crash and we came to a sudden standstill. An investigation of the state of affairs made it clear that a couple of hours must elapse before the train would again be put in motion; and the passenger decided upon walking on to R— station, a distance of less than two miles. I was not slow in placing myself beside "my lady in gray," as I called her. I offered a few remarks which were pleasantly replied to. I relieved her of the small hand bag which she carried, and at last I ventured to offer her the assistance of my arm, which she gracefully accepted, as the road was slippery from the rain and sleet which had fallen early in the day and had frozen.

The walk was too short by half. If I could have had my own way about it I suppose it would have been prolonged indefinitely.

A few days after this episode, as I was hurrying down Broadway, I was startled by a vigorous slap on the shoulder.

"How are you, Jack?" said a hearty voice, which carried me back in an instant to old Yale and college days.

"Why, Charlie, how are you? And where did you come from?" I exclaimed, grasping the hand of my favorite classmate.

"Oh, from out West," answered Charlie. "I've been in Chicago these five years. Somehow, we seem to have lost track of each other."

We walked down the street, talking of old times and old friends, and when we parted Charlie said to me:

"I have been East on a visit to my mother, who lives at R— just out of the city. Can't you come and stay with me? Say to-morrow night?"

"Yes, I think I can," I replied, almost before the invitation was out of his mouth; for was not R— the home of my traveling companion? And was there not a possibility of learning something of her there?

In so small a place every body knows every other body. Charlie's

mother would undoubtedly know who the girl in the gray dress was. It was a cold night when I went down to accept the invitation, snowing hard, so I was glad to reach the house, where, everything looked inviting and hospitable; and when we entered the little parlor, with its blazing fire in the grate, its soft radiance from shaded lamps, and its flowers blooming in the windows, it seemed as though we had suddenly set foot upon a small island of summer, put down, as by magic, among the wintry scenes from which we had just made our escape.

And in the midst of all this brightness and comfort, waiting to welcome us, I found "my lady in gray"—Charlie's sister.

The story is told: for you all know how it turned out.

From being fellow-travelers on the Erie railroad we soon agreed to travel together on that long road which, with all its crooks and turns, is always onward, and provides no return tickets.

We no longer live in New Jersey. Mary declares that she cannot trust me to go back and forth to my business; for, having once been caught, there's no knowing how soon I might be again entrapped.

Senator Morgan spoke at Cross Plains last Friday, and from the short report in the Post we clip the following extract as showing the drift of the Senator's remarks:

"The eloquent speaker urged the importance of a reduction in taxes, especially on the prime necessities of life. He stated that there was a tax of a little over seventy per cent. on sugar, which was only for the benefit and protection of a small class of capitalists in Louisiana. He said he wanted the tax on tobacco taken off, for it was 'the poor man's luxury,' but desired that it remain on whisky, as free whisky would be a universal curse. We regret that our limited space forbids a more extensive notice of the great speech. Success to Gen. Morgan 'the noblest Roman of them all!'"

The Senator's position in favor of free tobacco and in opposition to free liquor, and also in favor of a reduced tariff tax on the necessities of life, is the common ground on which nearly everybody seems willing to unite except Mr. Randall.—Montgomery Advertiser.

Inevitable Case of Erysipelas Cured.

Gentlemen—My little daughter was sorely afflicted with erysipelas, every spring and fall for eleven years, continuing for about two months each attack. It affected the whole skin surface with redness, thickening of the skin and often followed by a pustular eruption. The physicians failed to relieve or arrest it, but the case grew worse every year for eleven years.

At the beginning of one of her spells I commenced the use of Swift's Specific. In a few days it brought out a profuse pustular eruption, which in a few days passed away, leaving the child perfectly well, and she has not had an attack or a symptom of the disease since, now three years ago, and has been in perfect health. Have given her a few bottles every spring and fall, and she has had no return of the disease.

I know that S. S. cured her, for she had it ever fall and spring from the age of three years to thirteen years. She is now sixteen years old, and has not had a spell in three years. Yours truly,

J. W. DENN.

Bryantville, Ky., Feb. 28, 1887.
Treatise on Erysipelas and Skin Diseases, mailed free.

The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

An End to Bone Scraping.

Edward Shepherd, of Harrisburg, Pa., says: "Having received so much benefit from Electric Bitters, I feel it my duty to let suffering humanity know it. Have had a running sore on my leg for eight years; my doctors told me I would have to have the bone scraped or leg amputated. I used, instead, three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and my leg is now sound and well."

Electric Bitters are sold at fifty cents a bottle, and Bucklen's Arnica Salve at 25c. per box by W. M. Nightingale & Co., New York.

GENERAL NEWS.

Sylvanus Cobb, Jr., the well known story writer, is dead.

Oscar Wilde has become editor of a London newspaper and eschews ethicisms.

It is estimated that the corn crop in Kansas this year will be about 250,000,000 bushels.

The drafted men of Kingston, N. Y., want the \$300 back which they paid for substitutes during the war.

The entire salmon output on the Pacific seaboard has been "cornered," or at least will be controlled by one firm.

Monsieur Ruffo-Scilla, the Papal envoy at the jubilee, has received from Queen Victoria one of the gold medals intended solely for royal personages. No other envoy got one.

The bankruptcy of the malodorous Lord Colin Campbell seems to be complete. The official statement of his affairs puts his liabilities at \$78,110, and his assets at \$550. About \$25,000 of the former consists of lawyers' bills for services in the late notorious divorce case. He has an allowance of \$2,000 a year from his father, not available for creditors' claims.

The death has been recorded of William Fawcett, father of the late Professor Henry Fawcett, the blind postmaster general of England. He was ninety-four years old. He saw the Allied Sovereigns in London after Waterloo, and shook hands with Blucher. It was a careless shot from his gun when out shooting birds, that blinded his son for life.

Geo. W. Childs is preparing to erect a Gen. Grant memorial window in St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal church, Long Branch, where the great commander was a constant summer attendant during his life time. This church is situated in the upper village, over a mile from the ocean. The window which will measure 14x7 feet, will be the largest and most ornate of its kind in Long Branch.

This ought to settle it. A British commission, composed of Sir James Paget, Dr. Lauder Brunton, Dr. George Fleming, Sir Joseph Lister, Dr. Richard Quaine, Sir Henry F. Rose and Dr. J. Burdon Sanderson, with Prof. Victor Horsley as secretary, has reported favorably upon Pasteur's method of inoculation for rabies, of which it reports that it is "comparable with that which vaccination affords against infection from smallpox." This ought to silence Frisch, of Vienna, and the New York doctors, who so vehemently denounced Pasteur—some of them because he is "merely" a chemist.

Philadelphia Record: It is proposed by the Georgia legislature to tax wine rooms—a peculiar product of the local option law of the State—out of existence by enacting a law compelling all dealers in domestic wines to pay a tax of \$10,000. As these dealers generally sell the most appalling compounds of bad wines and villainous whisky, the proposed enactment is likely to commend itself to the people of Georgia despite its doubtful unconstitutionality. After the wine-rooms shall have been closed the highly moral crackers may resume their favorite occupations of stealing shoats and raising "punkin yams."

Pittsburg Times: Rev. J. B. Koehne, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, Sixth avenue, last Sunday night began a series of sermons, the title of each one being one of the expressions often heard on the street. "Damn it" was the title of last night's discourse, and the users of that and similar profane expressions were handled without gloves. The subject of the other sermons, so far as determined upon by Mr. Koehne, will be "How is the score?" "He held an Ace Full." "How was the Show?" "Who is That New Girl, Has She Just Struck the City?" "Let's Have a Game of Pool," and "Are You Trying to Make a Mash?"

A dispatch to the New York

World from Columbia, S. C., says:

"A story has been going the rounds of some of the Northern papers, telegraphed from here, to the effect that one 'Col.' Reynolds, the richest farmer in the state, and who had an unfortunate love affair in his youth, recently died, leaving a fortune of some \$300,000 to a negro woman, with whom he had lived and their children; There is just this much truth in the story, that an obscure farmer in the interior named Reynolds died months ago, leaving his entire property to a negro woman. The property amounted to less than \$2,000."

Giles Busby, a Toledo fishmonger, was cleaning a whitefish last week, and in the larger intestines of the fish he found a diamond ring. The ring had engraved upon the inner surface, "J. A. B." Chicago, '69." Busby forwarded the ring to the chief of police in that city. Last Wednesday Mrs. A. Lennox, of 12 Lenox place Chicago identified and recovered the ring. She tells an interesting story of its loss. In 1869 she, as Miss Bennett, became engaged to Mr. Lennox, and he gave her this diamond ring, for which he paid \$450. Upon their bridal trip in 1871 Mrs. Lennox lost the ring; while she was washing her hands in the toilet room of the Pullman car the ring slipped from her finger and dropped through the waste pipe. As the train happened to be crossing the bridge over the St. Lawrence river, near Montreal, just at that time, the bereaved bride had no hope of recovering the ring. There are no whitefish in the St. Lawrence. The theory is that a small fish seized upon the ring, and that at some future time this small fish, while cruising about the lakes, fell a prey to the whitefish in which the long lost ring was discovered.

Philadelphia News: On Tuesday there was published in the daily News the story of a poor woman, who deserted by her husband, was driven to seek shelter in a rickety stable at Twenty-third and wood streets, where, alone in the darkness, she gave birth to a babe. The article attracted the attention of Lawyer James H. Heverin, who was at Sea Girl, and believed that such a pathetic recital could not fail to arouse womanly sympathy, he clipped it out, pasted it on a sheet of foolscap paper, and putting his own name down for a donation of five dollars, placed the paper on a centre table in a conspicuous part of the hotel parlor. At Sea Girl on Tuesday there was represented probably fifty million dollars of capital. There were a number of society belles with carmine-fed pugs, and quite a number of dowagers, who, during the winter, devote an hour or two to a week to discussing the wants and needs of the heathen of the Sandwich Islands. Many of these ladies were mothers themselves, and Mr. Heverin congratulated himself in having been thrown in a company where a thousand dollars or so could be raised in five minutes without the owners feeling it. He sat down and waited and watched that center-table. A newspaper clipping always attracts attention among women, and in less than ten minutes every woman in the house had read the details of the sad story. This was the result: A dozen sneers, half a dozen shoulder shrugs, but not a solitary nickel. Nay, not even a kindly word. In their expensive robes, and with fortunes blazing at their fair throats, in diamonds, these women passed by the appeal which all others draws out true womanhood with less attention than they would give to the yelping of one of their lap dogs. Lawyer Heverin tore up the paper in anger, picked his grip and came home.

George Winfield Scott Hancock Garfield Lattison Yerkis is an unfortunate infant in an interior county of Pennsylvania.

Peter Cooper has spent \$1,500,000 on the Cooper institute in New York and will put \$60,000 more into it this year.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

The Weather Favorable for the Cotton Crop—Corn and Tobacco in Need of Rain.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Following is the weather and crop bulletin of the signal office for the week ending July 23:

The temperature for the week ending July 23d has been normal or slightly cooler than usual in the New England states, the upper lake region and the Missouri valley. Elsewhere it has been warmer, the notable excesses ranging from four degrees daily in the middle of the Atlantic states to six degrees or more in the Ohio valley. These high temperatures had prevailed over the entire cotton, corn and tobacco regions. Since January 1st the temperature for the agricultural sections has closely accorded with the average, except over the corn and wheat districts of the Ohio valley and Missouri, where the mean daily excess of heat has been from one to two degrees.

During the week ending July 23d the rainfall has been in excess over the New England, Middle Atlantic states and the interior of the South Atlantic and East Gulf states, as well as in the greater part of Nebraska. The excess of rainfall has come largely in severe thunder storms, especially in Pennsylvania and Maryland. While Southern Michigan has been favored by a slight excess, the Mississippi valleys report for the week a deficient rainfall, varying from one-third to three-fourths of the usual amount. The most marked seasonal deficiencies of rainfall yet obtained amounted to ten inches or more and were in Iowa, the lower Mississippi valley, Alabama and Georgia. In Iowa this deficiency has steadily increased during the past month, but in the other regions named the deficiency has slowly diminished.

The reports for the week show the weather to be favorable for the cotton crop, except in the Carolinas, where many localities must need the rain to-day predicted. While the temperature tends to rapidly mature the growing corn, yet more rain must be needed from Kansas and Iowa eastward to Indiana. The great heat and bad distribution of rain may possibly affect the tobacco crop in North Carolina, where, however, the indications of this morning, July 25, look to occasioned rains.

Mr. J. J. B. McElrath has a relic in the way of literature. He owns a bible printed in the Russian language 415 years ago. It reads from right to left beginning at the bottom of the page and on the last page in the book. This is doubtless by far the oldest book in Cherokee county. The Russians call this book Ticken Lalo Sweis. It was published by Zettsbut, Wilna, Russia. The letters look like little pig pens and umbrellas. We are indebted to Mr. Sam Kiakoffskyem, a Russian who is in the place, for reading the book to us.—Centre Telephone.

FREE TRADE.

The reduction of internal revenue and the taking off of revenue stamps from Proprietary Medicines, no doubt has largely benefited the consumers, as well as relieving the burden of home manufacturers. Especially is this the case with Green's August Flower and Josphes's German Syrup, as the reduction of thirty-five cents per dozen, has been added to increase the size of the bottles containing these remedies, thereby giving one fifth more medicine in the 75 cent size. The August Flower for Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, and the German Syrup for Cough and Lung troubles, have perhaps, the largest sale of any medicines in the world. The advantage of increased size of the bottles will be greatly appreciated by the sick and afflicted, in every town and village, in civilized countries. Sample bottles for 10 cents remain the same size, may 25y.

Prince Bismarck still refuses to read German text printed or written in Roman characters.

Japan knows how now to make black tea, and will send us all we require.

10-01

The Republican.

Rates of Advertising.
Transient advertisements \$1 per line and one inch makes a square. Semi notices 10 cents per line.

The work on the new Methodist church is nearly completed.

Mr. C. D. Martin has completed work on his store room.

Le-nic-at Sulphur Springs last Wednesday.

The erection of a parsonage for Methodist church here will be at once.

The continued rains of the last days it is feared have injured cotton crop to some extent.

The Hot Blast comes to this city very irregularly of late. We hope the manager will look to more regular delivery here.

The handsome brick store room on the south side of the public square, recently erected by Porter Martin, adds very greatly to the beauty of things on that side of town. Who will build next?

The Ga. Central surveyors, having a line to this point from Carrollton directly across the mountains have retraced their steps some miles and are now running a line to this point via Cross Plains where is very little difference in the length of either one of the lines.

Mr. J. A. Graham has brought to this office a specimen stalk of the corn, now used extensively for making flour. It has eight ears to the stalk and will produce from 100 to 150 bushels to the acre. The corn made from this corn cannot be distinguished from that made of wheat. It being so prolific it suggests that it be planted not only for flour making purposes, but for stock feeding as well.

Miss Lydia Borden, formerly a teacher in the State Normal School here and now a teacher in the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, at Talladega, is spending a month in Jacksonville, the guest of Mrs. Ross Whisenant. Miss Borden won many friends during her sojourn in Jacksonville by her amiable disposition and her fine capacity as a teacher.

It is the proposed summer hotel was now up it could be rapidly filled with visitors from the more southern region. Since summer began there has been constant applications for board from Mobile, New Orleans, Selma and other points, and within the last few days no less than thirteen persons have applied, only three of whom have found room, they being three young ladies from New Orleans whom a lady here has kindly consented to entertain. By next summer this matter will be remedied.

Our readers were doubtless attracted last week by the extensive advertisement of Comer & Trapp, of Anniston, in the last issue of the REPUBLICAN. It affords us great pleasure to commend this firm to our subscribers. They do an immense business in the county, and so far as we have heard, have never failed to give satisfaction.

Mr. Wm. H. Cooper, of Alexandria Valley, well and favorably known to all the people of Calhoun is with this firm and will take great pleasure in serving his friends from all parts of the county. If you go to Anniston for supplies do not fail to give Comer & Trapp a call.

A few days ago the sad news of the death of Judge Woods reached this place. He had died at his home in Florida, and his last wish was that his body be brought back to Jacksonville and interred amid a people who had long loved and honored him. When he was determined to go to Florida it was a matter of deep regret to his friends here, for many thought that, at his advanced age, he would never live to return. But he could not be dissuaded and the gloomy forebodings of his friends proved but too true. According to his wish his body was brought back to Jacksonville, and buried in the cemetery here by the side of loved ones who had long preceded him. No man who ever lived in the county was so often and so constantly honored by the people of this county, and it may be truly said no man was more universally popular. He was buried with every mark of respect and affection.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Leo King has gone to Walker's Springs.

Mr. C. H. Beale, of Montgomery is visiting his family at this place.

Mr. Ab Jones, of Oxford, was in Jacksonville one day this week.

Mr. Gordon Frank of McFall, Ala., was in the city last Monday.

Mr. W. B. Lathrop of the Anniston Hot Blast, was in Jacksonville this week, and paid the REPUBLICAN a visit.

Mrs. B. H. Denman has returned to Jacksonville after a very pleasant visit to relatives in Fayette, Ala.

The painting of the new Methodist church by Messrs. Keel and Wright is an artistic job and reflects credit upon them. The plastering is being done by Mr. Lindsey carefully and well. Mr. Tyson, the contractor has put in faithful work and altogether it is almost a perfect job. Great care will be given to the interior finish of the church.

Death of Judge Woods—Sketch of his life.

Special to Dispatch.

JACKSONVILLE, Ala., July 27.—Alexander Woods, formerly of this county, died yesterday morning at Ocala Fla., aged 71 years. Judge Woods was a native of Tennessee, but came to this county from Georgia previous to 1840, and for some time taught school. In 1844 he was elected tax assessor and tax collector. In 1848 he was elected clerk of the county court and recorder of deeds. In 1850 he was elected probate judge and held this office until 1874 when he was beaten for it by the late Hon. L. W. Cannon. In 1880 he was again elected to it. Defeated last year he removed to Florida where he has since lived. His remains were brought here for interment.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chills, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Wm. M. Nisbet, May 2-1v.

There Were Two of Them.

Chicago News.

"Where have you been?" demanded the wife of her spouse when she discovered him at three in the morning trying to unlock the door with a boot-heel.

"Been to greatest show on earth."

"Don't tell me that, now," remonstrated the wife, "because there isn't a theater open."

"Isn't, hey? She bills on boards crossed street—greatest actress ever saw—'S'polio!"

"A soap advertisement, eh? Picture of a wash woman, and I suppose you found the wash woman, did you?" and she gave him a yank that made him yell, and then retired to her room.

"Och! Gosh! Yesh. I found her—just found second edition now. Two of 'em. Shay, uzzer wash woman didn't pull my hair—just pressed short-front, 'at's all."

Good Results in Every Case.

D. A. Bedford, wholesale paper dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., writes that he was seriously afflicted with a severe cold that settled on his lungs; had tried many remedies without benefit. Being induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, did so and was entirely cured by use of a few bottles. Since then he has used it in his family for all Coughs and Colds with best results. This is the experience of thousands. This life has been saved by this wonderful Discovery.

Trial bottle free at W. M. Nisbet Drug Store.

Fine Fruit, Grapes and Flowers.

G. H. Miller & Son of the Rome Nursery have employed Walter V. Montgomery to sell their stock in Calhoun county. He respectfully asks the people to hold their orders for a home institution—one whose stock is acclimated, and bound to do well here. This is a great advantage that Miller & Son's stock has over more northerly nurseries.

A prime feature, beside this, is the cheapness of their stock, which ranges from 10 to 100 per cent, below others for the very same varieties. Wait until you see plates and prices, then decide.

July 9-Im.

JAS. HUTCHISON,

HAIR DRESSER AND BARBER,

(Jacksonville Hotel.)

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

THE ROUVIER MINISTRY.

IT HAS SURPRISED ITS FRIENDS AND DISCOMFITED ITS ENEMIES.

The Cabinet Rapidly Gaining the Confidence of the People—It is believed that the Present Government is Stronger Than its Predecessor—Cable Notes.

London, July 22.—The Rouvier ministry has surprised its friends and discomfited its enemies. When it was formed it is safe to say that not a man in France, including the ministers themselves and President Grovy, believed that the cabinet would hold together a month, but has grown strong and is gaining in the confidence of the people daily. Who would have been rash enough to predict six weeks ago that the government would banish G. Boulanger from France, and do so, too, with the avowed purpose of preventing his presence at the July fete.

The mere suggestion of such action at that time would have driven the cabinet from their posts and out of Paris, who, six weeks ago, when M. Clemenceau was breathing vengeance against the president in risking a prolonged crisis rather than call upon him to form a ministry, and openly declaring that he would seize the first opportunity to overturn the government, would have believed that the Rouvier ministry, a government and against his friend, Boulanger within two months? Yet M. Clemenceau has done these very things and is compelled to admit that the present government is stronger than its predecessor. One of its chief causes of strength, if not the sole cause, is its fearlessness.

In the beginning, when it had everything to gain and nothing to lose, its strength was in its weakness. It entertained no hope of surviving the hostility that confronted it, and was firm only in its purpose of asserting itself while it lived. This policy of self-assert was the foundation of its influence over first one and then another of the political factions opposing it, and really the basis of its success. Having triumphed over its minor enemies, Boulanger and his adherents, the cabinet now purposed the complete subjugation of its adherents. This will not prove an easy matter to accomplish, but M. Rouvier and his colleagues are filled with confidence and determination that the nation of Rouvencho shall be suppressed even at the point of the bayonet.

The precautionary measures adopted on the occasion of the review at Long Champs, when the troops went through their evolutions with loaded weapons, have not been relaxed, but on the contrary have been strengthened and extended, and a repetition of the Boulanger demonstrations, which within the last fortnight have been frequent, will be the signal for a general attack upon the offenders of such a character as to leave no doubt of the readiness of the government to meet any such movement of similar character, as no one ever knows the strength and nature of the sympathy a French mob may inspire, but if it should be successful the Rouvier government, that everybody laughed and sneered at a few weeks ago, its enemies openly charging that it had been appointed at Berlin, will become the strongest government that France has had for many years, and the Parisian mob will find that it has no more chance of prevailing against the combined power that it had in the days of the empire.

Doing the Highlands.

BURGER OF EARL, Scotland, July 22.—It was very quiet at Kilgintown. Black clouds hung low over Strathgairn, and the door steps hazardous. Mr. Blaine, excepting two hours of morning exercise, kept close to the house. He had received another big consignment of his favorite American newspapers and spent most of the day digesting them and writing letters. The four-in-hand has been ordered up for 8 o'clock tomorrow to drive the thirty miles to Kinghorn, where Mr. Carnegie will participate in the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the Alexander III monument. Mr. Carnegie is going to make the journey in a four-in-hand. He has ordered twelve additional roadsters, the very best to be had for money in Edinburgh, which will complete a stable of three changes. This means that the Carnegies will thoroughly do the highlands and it is likely that the Blaines will accompany them. Information about Mr. Blaine's plans is extremely precious now.

Nothing Like This Happens Here.

GENEVA, July 22.—There have been severe snow storms in the Swiss Alps. Six tourists, including three sons of the director of Zurich college, have been lost on the Jungfrau. Several parties were sent out to endeavor to rescue them, but their efforts were not successful.

Cholera.

CATANIA, July 22.—Forty-two cases of cholera and twenty-five deaths were reported here yesterday. Of 17 soldiers already attacked sixty-two died. An exodus of inhabitants is beginning.

Steamer Collision.

LOXON, July 22.—A collision occurred off Spitzbergen today between the ironclad Ajax and the Devotion. The latter was badly damaged and is leaking fast.

To the Service by Rail.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 22.—The railway between Nish and Ploze is finished, completing a line of direct railway communication between Calais and Constantinople.

Failed for a Quarter Million.

BRISTOL, July 22.—Mr. Brinkworth, a corn merchant doing business at this place, has been declared a bankrupt. His liabilities amount to \$250,000.

A Horrible Accident.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 24.—A horrible accident, the result of carelessness, occurred last night at Hillard Goodwin's turpentine distillery in Lexington county. Thomas Griffin, the distiller, accompanied by a negro laborer, went in the still house with a kerosene lamp and by careless handling overturned a barrel of spirits and set fire to its contents. The two men made desperate efforts to extinguish the burning oil with sand from the floor but the flames soon communicated with the kerosene in the still, when a terrific explosion ensued. Griffin and his companion were enveloped in a sheet of flame. In an incredible short time the two men, with the entire establishment, were literally burned up in sight of Mr. Goodwin and several others, who were powerless to render any assistance. When the fire had exhausted itself, not a vestige of the remains of Griffin and the negro could be found.

Wealthy Citizen of St. Louis Dead.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—G. R. Allen, who died yesterday at Richmond Springs, N. Y., was the wealthiest citizen of St. Louis. His estate is estimated at \$4,000,000. He was born in Ireland in 1813, and came to St. Louis in 1835. He established the Fulton flour works and the Anchor line of steamboats.

G. J. BRIANT, Rome, Ga.

G. J. Briant sells Cincinnati B or by the keg or bottle. When you want any kind of whisky send him at Rome, Ga.

G. J. Briant gives special attention to C. O. D. orders. When you want a jug of any kind of whisky send him at Rome, Ga.

G. J. Briant, Rome, Ga., wants you boys in the dry counties to send your jugs to him and he will wet them for you.

WANTED to rent the store room under the hall occupied by Knights of Honor, on west side public square. Terms cheap. Apply at this office.

NOTICE.

I desire to correspond with parties (or their descendants) who were in any of the old wars prior to 1855, viz: the Revolutionary, Mexican, Florida or any of the Indian wars. A matter of business. Address

EMMETT F. CROOK, Jacksonville, Ala.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS.

The taxpayers of Calhoun county will take notice that the Tax Assessor's assessment book for 1887, is on file in the Probate Judge's office of Calhoun county, ready for inspection by them as provided by the Revenue laws of Alabama.

EMMETT F. CROOK, Probate Judge of Calhoun.

In Chancery.

Thomas Best, In Chancery at Jacksonville, Calhoun Co., Alabama.

Jennie Best, Plaintiff.

In this cause it is made to appear to the Register of said court, by affidavit of W. W. Whiteside, complainant's solicitor of record, that the defendant Jennie Best is a non resident of the State of Alabama and that her particular residence is at or near the city of Lexington, Kentucky, and that she is over twenty-one years of age.

It is therefore ordered by the Register that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican a weekly newspaper published in the county of Calhoun, State of Alabama, requiring the said Jennie Best to appear and plead to answer or demur to the bill of complaint in this cause by Monday the 5th day of Sept next, or in thirty days thereafter a decree pro confesso may be taken against the said Jennie Best, defendant aforesaid.

This July 15th, 1887.

WM. M. HAMMES, Register.

BOWDEN & ARNOLD,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

Sept 13-6m

Dr. S. G. Stone,

Jacksonville, Ala.,

Office 2nd door South of Hotel.

June-17

NOTICE NO. 6316.

LAND OFFICE AT MONTGOMERY, ALA.

April 15th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the Probate Court at Jacksonville, Ala., on July 28th, 1887, viz: William S. McAdams, Homestead 1215, for the E 1/2 NE 1/4 Sec 28, T 13 S, R 10 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Richard Gidley, Robert Champion, George Campbell, Wm. Leach, all of Jacksonville, Ala.

J. G. HARRIS, Register.

H. HIRSCHBERG'S

IMPROVED DIAMOND SPECTACLES

TRADE MARK

EYE GLASSES

For Sale by ROWAN, DEAN & CO., Jacksonville, Ala.

CALDWELL, HAMES & CALDWELL

Attorneys at Law,

JACKSONVILLE, ALA.

A GREAT CHANCE

TO ADVERTISE YOUR

Mineral, Farm and Timber Lands

ON THE

NEW COUNTY MAP OR IN DIRECTORY.

Your name and lands given special notice on map for a small sum, the most judicious and permanent advertisement you can place. For terms and space apply to

SKAGGS & DUNN,

P. O. Box 322, Anniston, Ala.

Livery and Sale Stable,

MARTIN & WILKERSON, Proprietors,

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.

Elegant vehicles, good horses; careful drivers. Horses and Mules bought and sold. Stock boarded at reasonable rates. Prices in keeping with the stringency of the times.

E. G. MORRIS & SONS

MORRISVILLE, ALABAMA.

Founders and Machinists and Practical Mill-wrights.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

MORRIS TURBINE WATER WHEEL.

Superior in many points to any other wheel now manufactured.

DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF

Mill Machinery, Bolting Cloths, Pulleys,

Gearing, Belting Couplings Shafting &c.

AGENTS FOR THE

EUREKA WHEAT CLEANING MACHINE

NOTICE NO. 6418.

Land office at Montgomery Ala. June 9, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge of the Probate Court at Jacksonville, Ala., on July 28th, 1887, viz: William S. McAdams, Homestead 1215, for the E 1/2 NE 1/4 Sec 28, T 13 S, R 10 E.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land, viz: Francis M. Coleman, Wm. Johnson, Samuel Thompson, Robert R. Chedwell, all of Shoal Creek, Ala.

J. G. HARRIS, Register.

W. L. DOUGLAS

\$3 SHOE.

The only SEAMLESS shoe in the world.

Finest calf, perfect fit, and warranted. Comfort, durability and style all secure. As a shoe, costing \$5 or \$6, it is the best.

W. L. DOUGLAS

30 SOUTH ST. N. Y.

Boys all wear the W. L. DOUGLAS shoe. Your dealer does not know them, send your name to W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

WANTED

EMIGRANTS

Contemplate Moving

West to Know that the

GEORGIA PACIFIC R. R.

TEXAS AIR-LINE

VIA

Birmingham, Ala.,

MISSISSIPPI,

LOUISIANA,

ARKANSAS,

TEXAS AND

THE

WEST AND NORTH-WEST.

Write for low emigrant rates. Correct Map of any of the Western States furnished free upon application to

ALEX. S. THWAITT, Travel Agent.

Geo. S. BARNUM, G. P. A.

J. Y. SAGE, Gen'l Supr.

Established 30 Years.

H. A. SMITH,

ROME, GEORGIA.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Bookseller & Music Dealer,

School, Classical and Miscellaneous Books, Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Photograph and Autograph Albums, Scrap books, Blank Books, Paper, Envelopes, Pens, Ink, Pencils, etc., Immense stock. Wall Paper, Bordening and Room Decorations direct from the manufacturer, samples sent on application.

Pianos and Organs.

Special Agents for Chickering, Mathushen, Bent & Arion Pianos, and Packard, Bay State and Mason & Hamilton Organs for cash or on installment.

APR 14-17

KELLY & SMITH

Attorneys at Law,

Jacksonville, Ala.

Will practice in all the courts both State and Federal, and in Calhoun and adjoining counties.

YOUR EYE IS CAUGHT

AND

YOUR SENSE OVERWHELMED

when you enter our store, with a line of

Shoes & Hats

Superior in quality to any ever before offered in this market, embracing a complete line of

Zeigler Bros. Fine Shoes

In Gents', Ladies', Childrens' and

Infants' Honest Quality and

Honest Prices

Is the force which gives life and motion to our fresh, ever changing stock of

Head Gear

AND

Foot Wear.

Our Ladies' French Kid, Hand-Turned Shoes are a marvel of neatness and durability. Our

Gents Hand-Sewed Shoes

Speak for themselves.

Our Childrens' Shoes

Have only to be seen to be appreciated. We take delight in exhibiting our goods, so don't fail to call and inspect them and you will be sure to buy of us when you need them.

Yours truly,

Bailey & Ansley.

ANNISTON, ALA.

may 7-17

Sheriff's Sale.

Under and by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court of Calhoun county, Alabama, on the 28th day of March 1887, in favor of D. C. Savage and against John J. Wilson, I will sell on Monday the 8th day of August 1887 before the court house door in the town of Jacksonville, Calhoun county, Ala., within the legal hours of sale, to the highest and best bidder for cash, the following described real estate to-wit: The E 1/2 of the NE 1/4 of Sec. 11, T. 13, R. 10.

For want of personal property I received upon the above described land as the property of John J. Wilson to satisfy said execution.

This July 4th, 1887.

July 9-17

ST. W. WOODRUFF, Sheriff.

J. G. Hudson,

Notary Public & Ex-Officio Justice of

THE PEACE.

DeAnnville, Alabama.

Courts fourth Saturday in each month. Marriage license for sale. Jan 17-18

JAMES CROOK, Jacksonville, Ala.

S. D. C. BURNETT, Jacksonville, Ala.

ANNISTON, ALA.

CROOK, BROTHERS & WILLET,

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